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(The national voice of Indo-Canadians)

Kerala gets Muslim League CM

Trivandrum, Oct. 27 (UNI) - Kerala's tenth ministry and the first headed by a Muslim, was sworn in to end the political impasse following the resignation of the CPI-led united front ministry.

The new ministry, headed by Muslim League leader and Education minister in the outgoing ministry, C H Mohammad Koya, will have two other members, N. Bhaskaran Nair of the National Democratic Party (NDP) and former health minister, N K Balakrishnan, of the Praja Socialist Party.

Though the three parties forming the ministry will have a combined strength of only 15 members, it has been assured support of the Congress (22), Congress (I) (17), Kerala Congress-Mani Group (12), Kerala Congress-Joseph Group (9) and Janata (8), thus ensuring it a comfortable majority of 83 in a house of 140, including the speaker.

Meanwhile, state secretary of the CPI, N. E Balaram has appealed to Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee President A K Antony, to dissociate himself from the ministry. CPM leader E MS Namboodripad has also said that Mr. Antony's decision to back the new ministry along with the Congress (I) and the Janata would provoke protests within the Congress.

A spokesman of the Pradesh Congress said, however, that Devaraj Urs, Congress President has approved Mr. Antony's stand.

A surprise for Indira?

New Delhi (IBS) - After her great experience on touching down in Madras where she was tumultous, received before trying up with Karunanidhi's DMK party for the coming general elections, former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi must be thinking gloomy thoughts at the consequences of her actions and speeches in that southern state.

The DMK had been a bitter foe of the Congress-I when the latter was in power, and Mrs. Gandhi had left no stone unturned in hitting at that party at every turn and twist. She had even dethroned the DMK government in Tamil Nadu at the latter part of the emergency era.

However, many of her own party members, never quite believing reports of her emergency crimes, are beginning to do some objective thinking. Her volte face on the DMK has put many of them back on their heels. Her speeches, in which she so calmly twists the truth of her actions against the DMK to justify the present poll tie-up, has left them shocked.

To say that there is dissent in the southern sector of her party is an under-statement - there is a rift that could widen to a total breach before the elections.

Congress leader Tarakeshwari Sinha, the glamour woman on Indian politics for many years, has been emboldened enough to forecast an electorate let-down for Mrs. Gandhi because of her antics and false pretenses.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Gandhi, realising her stock could be on the decline again so soon after she had almost picked it off the ground, came out with an assurance that the excesses of the emergency "would not be repeated" should her party get voted into government at the Centre. She made this promise in a campaign speech at Gopeshwar.

Here, too, she denied that she was grooming or encouraging her son Sanjay for a political career. She said she was in no way setting him up in politics, but she did not explain his past, and even present, political activities and his open ambitions of power.

Pak concerned

New Delhi (FOC): Pakistan has expressed deep concern, shock and dismay over the statement made by the Canadian External Affairs Minister, Miss Flora McDonald accusing Pakistan of having led the attack at the Havana summit to brand Canada as an imperialist country.

A press note issued by the Pakistan Embassy here said that the paragraph in the non-aligned summit declaration listing Canada among imperialist countries which could not escape blame for maintenance of racist oppression in South Africa and denial of legitimate aspiration to its people, was proposed at the meeting by the African group of countries.

It was therefore surprising that Miss McDonald should have accused Pakistan of something for which it was not responsible.

Pakistan did not take an initiative at Havana on the issue of restoration of holy city of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty

Britain to curb Asian immigration

New Delhi (IBS) - It is not exactly law as yet, but Britain's Conservative government has voted heavily in favour of cutting down on Asian immigrants. Those who favoured continued immigration fell into the small minority.

Most of these voting for far fewer immigrants underlined the need to safeguard Britain's "future identity".

However, while mentioning that the policy as laid down in the Torry manifesto should be implemented (slashing down on Asian arrivals), the government voted that resident and future immigrants should be made to feel secure and measures taken to ensure racial harmony.

Immigrant control steps to come include the following restrictions on those who marry for convenience and thereby try to gain entry; and the scrapping of the quota system.

The Minister of State said racial harmony would automatically evolve if the pressure of immigration is substantially eased. "We cannot tolerate those who make immigration a stepping stone to enter this country and create unemployment, health and economic problems."

AIR, TV autonomy shelved

New Delhi (IBS) - There never was any real intention to confer autonomy on All-India Radio and Doordarshan (TV), both heavily State controlled, but what little there was planned by way of an intended bill in Parliament has now been put away on the shelf by the caretaker government of Charan Singh under the direction of Information and Broadcasting Minister P. Kaushik.

The promised bill - announced with much fanfare by former Broadcasting Minister L.K. Advani - proposed to create a corporation entitled 'Prasar Bharati', one authority, for both radio and TV. Even when the contents of the proposed bill was made known nobody could see any real sign of actual autonomy. In fact, a clause was inserted empowering government to intervene whenever it felt it should. A very broad-based clause, indeed.

The next step will depend on the government which comes to power after the general (mid-term) elections scheduled for the first week of January.

The entire futile exercise of conferring autonomy kept the Information and Broadcasting Ministry busy for nearly two years. This, along with the year-long preparation of the George Verghese Committee report on autonomy, cost the Indian people several hundred thousand rupees.

The election manifesto of the former (Janata) government had promised 'genuine autonomy' for this aspect of mass media, and though election manifestos have already become classic works of unadulterated fiction, nobody expected that the whole thing would turn out to be a costly farce.

Even before the bill was finally doomed to the dust by bureaucratic shelves, Mr. Kaushik had put his foot in it when he announced several weeks ago, that he would see to it that TV did not screen entertaining films but only those which had 'cultural value' for the people. This 'cultural value' was, of course, to be determined by those in government. The people were not to be asked what they wanted, considering that they had to pay increasing prices for TV sets and licenses.

Sanjeev and Nutan get Ashirwad awards

Bombay, Oct. 25 (UNI) - In a rare confluence of literature and art the best artistes of the celluloid world and writers and poets received the 1979 "Ashirwad" awards.

"Ashirwad" a literary and cultural organisation, gave the best actor award to Sanjeev Kumar and the best actress award to Nutan for their role in the films "Devta" and "Main Tulsi Tere Aangan Ki" respectively.

The best film award of the year went to "Junoon" while B R Chopra was adjudged best director for his film "Pati, Patni Aur Woh".

Renowned Hindi writer and Journalist Kamleshwar and story writer Chandrakant Kakodkar received awards for best screen play (Pati, Patni Aur Woh) and the best story (Main Tulsi Tere Aangan Ki).

Other recipients included Anjaan (best lyrcist - "Muqaddar Ka Sikandar"), Usha Khanna (best music director - "Saajan Bina Subagan") Naseeruddin Shah, best character actor - "Junoon"), Mala Sinha (best female character artiste-"Karmayogi"). Shoba Gurtu (best singer - "Main Tulsi Tere Aangan Ki"). The best cinematographer award was bagged by Govind Nihalani for "Junoon".

Padmini Kilhapure received a special award for child artistes.

An announcement / Appeal from your Indo-Canadian community centre (ICCC, Ottawa)

For the past few years efforts have been made for the realization of a dream - our Community Centre - a place we can call our own. Until last week it seemed too far to reach. However, as some of you may have already heard, the Centre now is almost within our grasp.

You can help it happen

How ??

Please call

Dilu Raha - 596-1100
Darshan Kant - 746-9079
Aleyamma Samuel - 733-9422
Shiv Chopra - 828-8762
Satish Chander - 825-5002

Morvi: Limping back to normalcy

By George Mathew

Morvi, known as the Paris of Gujarat, was devastated by flood waters which entered the town breaking the Machhu II dam in August last.

The giant wall of water that came, overflowing and breaking the dam, 6 kms away ripped away the Ghoda Pul's (Horse Bridge) abutment and approach on the right bank. The road-cum-rail bridge and the main power cable from the sub-station to Morvi town were washed away.

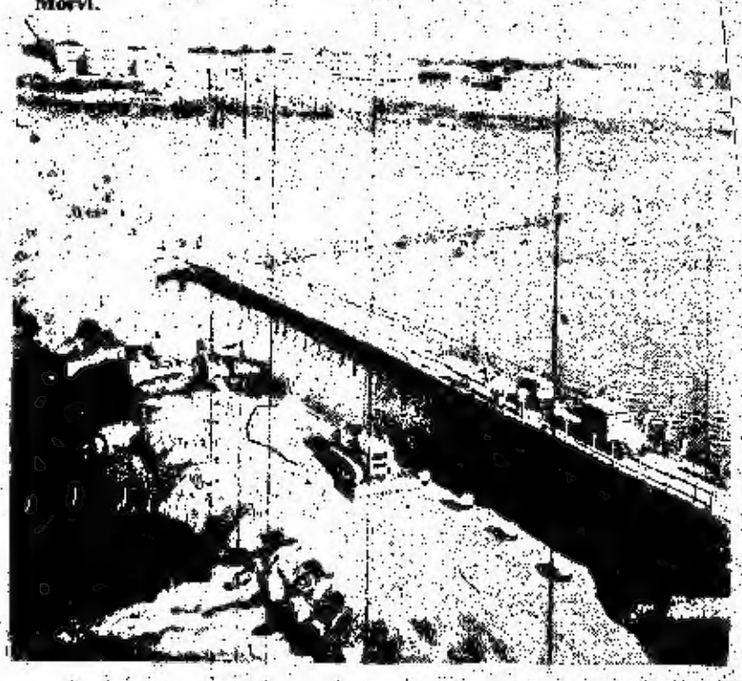
The loss was heavy as the city chocked under an estimated 30,000 truck loads of mud and debris. Thirty-three villages were washed away. More than 1500 human lives were lost. Nearly 13,000 head of cattle perished. About 9,000 houses in the town and 6,000 in the villages were damaged. Cropped area of 70,000 hectares became denuded.

Relief and rehabilitation work went in full swing with the help of the Army, the Home Guards, the Public Works Department and a number of voluntary agencies. Thirty-five truck loads of firewood were used for the cremation of bodies that were removed from the debris.

As a result of elaborate arrangements made by the health teams and precautionary measures taken not a single case of cholera or any other epidemic was reported from the affected township.

Morvi is limping back to normalcy. The once-prosperous industrial town of Saurashtra region in Gujarat, is back in business. Bulldozers, dumpers and tipper trucks crawl the streets. Water tankers draw up before pail-cartying queues. Hand-carts, hawkers, rickshaws, tongas and bicycles are back on the busy market road at Nehru gate. For those who lived to witness the tragedy Morvi floods still remains a nightmare. The scar remains while rehabilitation work still goes on.

Army water tankers supplying drinking water to the people of Morvi.



Bulldozers at work in Morvi restoring road traffic.

Climate and deaths

New Delhi, Oct. 26 (UNI) - Mortality rates among human beings tend to decrease with normal seasonal temperature rise, but an abrupt rise in temperature causes a spurt in mortality rates with elderly persons and heart patients being more vulnerable.

Dry desert heat or damp tropical heat makes physical exertion strenuous and may, thereby, increase incidence of cardio-vascular and renal diseases, according to Dr. N.L. Ramanathan, Director of the Environment Division of the Department of Science and Technology.

Dr. Ramanathan says heat diminishes vigilance and may be responsible for more accidents than imagined normally. Heat and resultant fatigue, usually and justifiably, are responsible for irritability and frequent show of temper

Kerala coalition falls

By George Mathew

New Delhi: The coalition ministry in Kerala headed by the CPI leader P K. Vasudevan Nair resigned last month following serious crisis in the ruling front over the Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill 1979 which seeks to revalidate the voluntary transfers of excess landholdings through gift deeds.

Although Mr. Nair said the reason for his resignation was "to promote the national fight against communalism and authoritarianism", the immediate provocation was the realignment of left democratic political parties to fight the Lok Sabha elections. The CPM-CPI-RSP alignment in Kerala became strong following the resounding victory of the CPM in the state's panchayat elections. The CPM objected to the introduction of the Land Gift Bill and without the CPM the left democratic movement became impossible.

A three-member non-communist government headed by the former Education Minister, C.H. Mohammad Koya took over the government with determination to push through the Bill which protects the interests of the minority communities like the Christians and Muslims. The other ministers are N. Bhaskaran Nair of the National Democratic Party and N K. Balakrishnan of the Praja Socialist Party.

The KPCC President, A.K. Anthony's support to the Koya ministry for the passage of the Bill has put the Congress (U)-CPM electoral understanding at the national level into difficulties. Mr. Anthony is adament and a fresh formula is being worked out.

The Bill also seeks to recognise some of the lease deeds executed after 1964 when the jenancy system was deemed to have been abolished.

Under the Principal Land Act fixing land ceiling on holdings, voluntary transfers effected after 1963 by a person owning surplus land by ways of partition or on account of natural love and affection was valid. In the Land Act of 1968 the provision was retained but in 1972 the transfer on account of love and affection was restricted to sons and daughters and to the sons and daughters of pre-deceased sons and daughters.

A ruling by the Kerala High Court in November 1974 invalidated all such transfers after January 1, 1970. The present amendment sees to validate all gift deeds executed between January 1970 and November 1974. The argument in favour of the amendment is that a number of gift deeds were effected between Jan. 1970 and the High Court ruling in 1974 in good faith believing that they were legal under the existing laws. The most affected people belong to the Christian and Muslim communities. The Hindu Personal Law conferred automatic right to the family property and thus the Hindu joint family properties were deemed to have been partitioned for the purpose of fixing the land ceiling. Christian and Muslim Personal Law did not confer any right on the sons and daughters on the family property and hence gift transfers were made legal.

The Communist Party (Marxists) are opposed to the new amendment on the plea that it defeated the very purpose of the ceiling law and deprived the poor and the landless of the excess land made available for distribution among them by the ceiling Act.

Those who favour the amendment say that it affected only 10,000 areas of land which is insignificant in a State like Kerala with a population of more than 22 million. Since the availability of this 10,000 acres of land for distribution is not going to solve the problem of the landless in any significant way, the issue should be considered in the larger interest of secular and democratic forces.

Those who support the Koya ministry and the Bill are: Congress (U) 22; Congress (I) 17; Kerala Congress (both factions) 21; Muslim League 12; Janata 8; NDP 2 and PSP 2 (Total 84). The assembly has 141 members and one seat is vacant.

Astrology and Mishra

New Delhi (IBS) - An astrological tip-off put the wind up Foreign Minister S.N. Mishra when he was due to leave for the UN General Assembly session. He spent a whole night at Palam Airport to duck what the 'Stars Foretell.'

It is said that an astrologer had warned Mr. Mishra that leaving his house on September 30 would be inauspicious. Yet the Air-India flight for New York would leave at 5.30 am that day. So Mr. Mishra left his house September 29 and slept at the airport to deny the stars their forecast of doom.

His family refused to confirm the report.

The Koya ministry is the fourth coalition ministry after the 1977 elections. The first Congress Chief Minister, K. Karunakaran, resigned following the Kerala High Court order to prosecute him for perjury in the Rajan murder case.

A K. Anthony who headed a Congress government that followed resigned as a protest against his party's decision to remain neutral in the Chikamargalur election from where Mrs. Indira Gandhi was elected to the Lok Sabha. Neutrality meant support, Mr. Anthony felt.

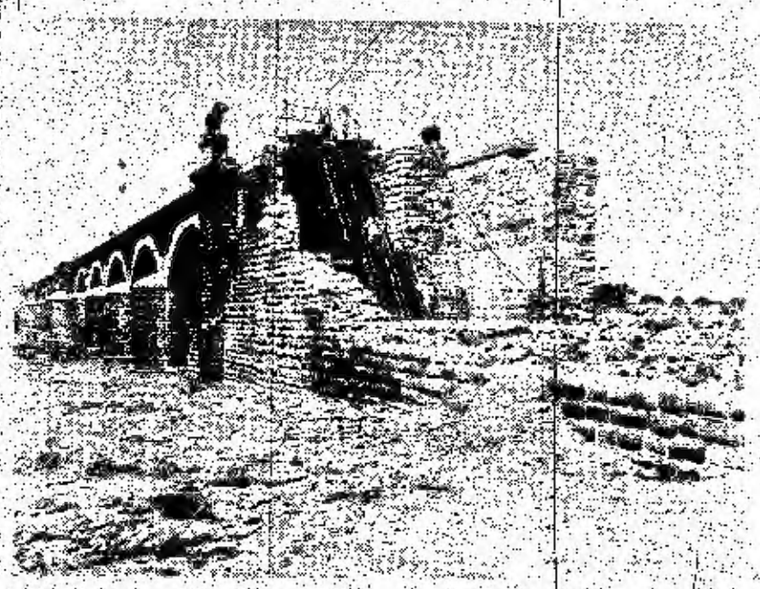
The CPI-led coalition that succeeded him was headed by P.K. Vasudevan Nair.

Record price for gold

New Delhi (IBS) - Gold prices have touched an unprecedented high, according to a Bombay report, owing to keen demand as Divali approaches. One strident rise of Rs.63 took the price for 10 grammes to a record Rs. 1,235 October 3.

In fact, the rise in standard mint has been unabated in recent months, but the coming Divali season set off the spurt. Further, the rise in world prices contributed to some extent.

One good effect is that gold smuggling has become uneconomical with the rise in the world market.



The rail-cum-road "Ghoola Pul" that was washed away by flood waters in Morvi.

MORVI RELIEF FUND

In August this year the dam on Machhu River in Gujarat burst on account of heavy rainfall in a short time. As a result the city of Morvi located near the dam and the surrounding area was flooded. This was reported to be the world's worst dam disaster. The loss of life is feared to exceed 25,000 and the damage to property was more than $100. million.

It has been decided to collect funds for relief work in the area. A committee consisting of the following has been formed: Dr. Bhagwan Shah, coordinator (829-3130), Dr. Sumesh Bhargava, Dr. Harsha Dehejia, Rasik Khakhria, Mangal Khakhria and Dr. Vishnu Patel.

All are requested to send their donations in the name of ICCC Morvi Relief Fund and mail to Treasurer, Darshan Kaur, 531 Codds Rd., Ottawa, K1K 2G7 or give to any member of the committee. Indo Canadian Community Centre (ICCC) of Ottawa is a federally registered charitable organisation. Receipts for income tax purposes will be issued for donations of $15.00 or more. For your convenience you may use the form below.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

CITY.....PROV.....

POSTAL CODE.....

My donation for Morvi Relief Fund $.....

Of caste

Madras, Oct. 29 (UNI) - Many street names in Madras city have undergone changes in the wake of the state government's decision to eliminate caste appellations.

It all started last year when the State Government decided to remove caste names from street signs as a birth centenary tribute to the late E V Ramaswamy, a relentless crusader against casteism.

Soon, over enthusiastic officials went round the city with the tar brush blacked out caste names, sometimes with ridiculous results.

A street named after former union minister T T Krishnamachari became Krishnam street after the caste name was obliterated.

Variety of handicrafts

New Delhi, Oct. 25 (UNI) - Hand-knotted woolen carpets, art metalware, art woodware, ivory carvings, hand-printed textiles and embroidered shawls are the principal items among a wide variety of handicrafts produced in India. Over the years the growth of this industry has been spectacular both in terms of the variety and export earnings.

The Handicrafts industry is dispersed throughout the country. Each centre specialises in the production of items having exclusive regional distinction.

Hand-knotted woolen carpets are widely produced in Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh. Carpets from Kashmir are rich in quality bearing the Persian designs. Bhadohi, Mirzapur and Agra carpets are of "Hamden" variety.

Art metalware are also produced throughout the country, but the most important production centre is Moradabad in Uttar Pradesh. A large variety of utility and decorative items are produced at Mordabad in the craft styles of "plane" and "siakelam". Art metalware produced in Jammu and Kashmir depict the Persian influence whereas those from Ladakh are markedly Tibetan in character. West Bengal and Orissa are known for the bell metal and "dhokra" varieties of art metalware with tribal motifs. South India specialises in the production of a wide range of temple bells and statues of gods and goddesses in different metals.

Art woodware originate from Saharanpur in Uttar Pradesh specialising in Sheesham wood articles. Srinagar specialises in tin walnut articles. Mysore in sandal wood articles and Trivandrum in rose wood articles.

Ivory carving is mainly concentrated in and around Jaipur. Hand-printed textiles and embroidered shawls are produced mainly in Rajasthan, Bihar, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh.

Handicrafts are mostly produced by the small scale and cottage industry sector. Craftsmanship and production methods are highly traditional. Use of traditional tools and implements and the designing according to the imagination of the craftsman are the salient feature of handicrafts. Carpets, looms and other small implements such as churra, curved steel knife, punja and a pair of scissors are used in the production of hand-knotted woolen carpets. Hand saw, mallet, chisel and other similar tools are used in the manufacture of art

Of caste and confusion

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In the Triplicane area, four streets came to have the same name - Venkatachal street. They had been named after different persons like Venkatachala Mudali, Venkatachala Cheity, Venkatachala Naidu and Venkatachala Naicker.

The bureaucratic attack was not confined to Hindu names. Tippu Sahib Street was reduced to Tippu street in the belief that Sahib was a caste appellation. Shafi Mohammad Avenue became Shafi Avenue because someone decided that Mohammed denoted caste.

Two streets lost their name altogether: they were known earlier as Brahmin Street and Vanniyar Street.

Officials did not spare even Netaji Subhas Bose. They concluded that his family name should go, and the road named in his honour was turned into Netaji Subhas Chandran Road. After Netaji's admirers protested, however, the authorities agreed to restore the original name.

Variety of handicrafts

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Export earnings from handicrafts reached Rs 1,504.8 million in 1976-77 as against Rs. 950.5 million during 1975-76. Hand-knotted woolen carpet is the principal item of export in this product group (with a share of about 43 per cent of total exports) followed by art metalware, art woodware and hand-printed textiles. The United States is the single largest importer of handicrafts other than hand-knotted woolen carpets. West Germany is a leading importer of hand-knotted woolen carpets. Other important clients include Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Sweden, Italy, Japan and Australia.

Mizos escape

Shillong, Oct. 25 (UNI) - Nineteen inmates of a Mizoram jail, mostly commandos of the banned Mizo National Front (MNF) escaped through a tunnel they dug out of the jail compound.

Twenty prisoners attempted the escape from Turial jail, about 15 km from the Mizoram capital town of Aizwal, in the most daring jail break ever heard of in this troubled union territory.

Jail guards got suspicious only in the morning when the cells were being unlocked for roll call and one of the two inmates in a cell was caught trying to escape.

The roll call revealed that nineteen inmates were actually missing. Eighteen of those who escapted belonged to the same cell.

Preliminary reports reaching Aizwal said the inmates of the jail had managed to get some sand and other materials on the plea that they wanted to use the material for games. They are said to have used the material as camouflage and for digging purposes.

No Pak election

New Delhi (IBS) - Gen. Zia-ul-Haq's military government has rejected the nomination papers of more than 650 candidates for the November 17 general elections, including the nomination of Benazir Bhutto, daughter of executed former Prime Minister Z.A. Bhutto.

The ground given is that the parties of these candidates had refused to register themselves with the Election Commission.

The Pakistan People's Party (Benazir Bhutto) is the largest in Pakistan, and boasts of the largest following. With it out of the fray, along with some other parties, the coming election cannot be termed a "national" one, and a government formed would not be of the people's chosing in the real sense.

The contest is now limited narrowly to just three relatively smaller parties - the Jamaat Islami, Jamiat Ulema-s-Pakistan and the Tehrik-e-Istiqlal. All three taken together cannot claim to represent even a third of the Pakistani people.

Meanwhile, the banned parties have told their candidates to defy President Zia to 'challenge' him. The PPP will be in the front line of the challenge, and this is the party that President Zia (Bhutto's hangman) fears most, almost mortally. The PPP has more than a fair chance of winning through to a new civilian government, and Gen. Zia is fully aware of the consequences to him if Benazir Bhutto should be swept to power.

Charan blasts Raj Narain

New Delhi (IBS) - Prime Minister Charan lashed out at his colleague and president of the Janata party working committee, when the latter kept persisting with his demand that the forthcoming general election be postponed.

Charan Singh, who initially threatened to resign from the party, later withdrew his threat at the request of others in the party. Charan Singh, who took strong objection to any statement made by Raj Narain in government matters, said that everytime Raj Narain opened his mouth and made a statement concerning policy matters it was his own painful duty to have to contradict them.

Charan Singh was quoted as having told Raj Narain: "I am only the titular head of government right now, you are the real party chief. Already the opposition in the form of Mr. Jagjiwan Ram and Mr. Chandra Sekhar are protesting vehemently about the elections not being held on time, by you asking for a delay, it will increase their protests. If you like, I shall resign from the party, giving you a free hand in running it. In that way I shall not, as Prime Minister, be forced to contradict everything that you say."

GHANA'S REQUEST TO INDIA

New Delhi (IBS) - Ghana has sounded India out on the possibility of participating in the development of the former's diamond industry, and India appears willing with a provision that Ghana shares its production from the processing industry.

India is the second largest diamond processing centre in the world, with 300,000 people engaged in cutting and polishing, and is heavily dependent on imported 'roughts' to meet growing export needs of precious and semi-precious stones.

Alien problem for Election Commission

New Delhi (IBS) - Chief Election Commissioner S.L. Shakhdar has expressed the fear that the voting in the coming mid-term poll may not be really fair, and may not, therefore, reflect the true picture of the people's wishes.

Talking to newsmen here, he admitted that a sizeable number of non-Indians had poured across the borders into India, particularly in the eastern region and Assam. He also admitted that he has been receiving disturbing reports that a large number are being enrolled as 'Indian' voters while in some cases true Indian voters are not allowed to enrol themselves.

He said he had taken the issue up with the Centre a year ago, when he first became anxious of the situation and its possible consequences, but the Centre did not take him seriously.

Further, he went on record as stating that even in the last general elections (1977) a very large number of voters had not been Indians, but there had been no way of checking out at that time. Hence his note to the Centre.

Executions stayed

New Delhi, Oct. 26 (UNI) - The Supreme Court stayed all executions in the country on an application by a convict under sentence of death who has challenged the constitutionality of capital sentence.

Today's order was ex parte, but acting Chief Justice P.N. Bhagwati and Justice V.D. Tulzapurkar ordered that copies of the court's order be communicated to all States and Union Territories.

The court also allowed petitioner Mal Singh to amend his application to implead all State Governments and Union Territories as parties.

Although the Supreme Court has issued notices on several petitions challenging the vires of capital punishment, Mr. Jain, counsel for the accused, informed the court last week that some executions had taken place in the past few days in the country. He said that most persons sentenced to death were not even aware that petitions challenging the constitutional validity of capital sentence were pending in the Supreme Court.

Following a judgement by a bench presided over by Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer in February this year on the issue of capital sentence a number of persons sentenced to death in various parts of the country had filed petitions challenging the constitutionality of capital sentence.

The petitioners include Sunil Batra who was sentenced to death in the bank van robbery case, in which two people were killed when the bank's van was robbed and Kartar Singh and Ujgar Singh, who were sentenced to death for the murder of Vidya Jain, wife of an eminent eye-surgeon.

Prices up 18%

New Delhi, Oct. 26 (UNI) - The general price level has gone up by 17.5 per cent, over the year ended September 8, according to finance ministry figures.

This steep rise in the price level was caused by increases in the prices of primary articles (+12.4 per cent), fuel, power, light and lubricants (+12.1 per cent) and manufactured products (+21.2 per cent).

Under primary articles food articles and non-food articles (other than minerals) advanced by 6.7 per cent and 17.5 per cent respectively. Within the food articles group, increases took place in the case of foodgrains (+7.4 per cent) fruits and vegetables (+19.1 per cent) and partially counteracted by lower prices of eggs, fish and meat (-4.7 per cent) and condiment and spices (-14.3 per cent).

The increase in non-food articles was attributable to enhanced price of fibres (+22 per cent), oilseeds (+23 per cent), and other non-food articles (+25 per cent), which include raw hides (+67.9 per cent), raw skins (+70.3 per cent) and sugar cane (+18.1 per cent).

The fuel, power, light and lubricants group registered an increase of 21.1 per cent following higher price indices for coal mining (+54.9 per cent), mineral oils (+19.8 per cent) and electricity (+8.0 per cent).

Among the manufactured products, food products moved up by 13.1 per cent aided by sugar, khandsari and gur (+62.7 per cent), edible oils (+31.6 per cent) and oil cakes (+10.1 per cent). Products which recorded notable increases include textiles (+15.0 per cent), paper and paper products (+23.8 per cent), leather and leather products (+27.1 per cent) and rubber and rubber products (+12.2 per cent).

The Kashmir problem

New Delhi (IBS) - All problems with India have been solved, Pakistani delegate to the UN, Niaz A. Naik, told the General Assembly and 'only the Kashmir problem remains'.

He went on to express the hope that this thorn would be removed in the spirit of the Simla Accord (Indira Gandhi Z.A. Bhutto) in a 'just honourable' way.

Indian Foreign Minister S.N. Mishra had earlier told the Assembly that Kashmir is an 'integral part of India', and Mr. Naik was exercising his right to reply. He did not think Kashmir is an integral part of India, by inference, and pointed out by way of argument that the Kashmir issue was still on the agenda of the Security Council.

Kashmir is presently a divided region, part with India, part with Pakistan. Each country refers to the other part as 'occupied Kashmir' since the 1948 Indo-Pakistani conflict.

Pakistan has been insisting on a referendum being held in all Kashmir to get the people to vote where they wish to swing to, but India has bluntly rejected such a step on the ground that it could not hold a referendum of such a nature in a region belonging to it.

So the issue remains before the Security Council - an issue which threatens to cause further grief for the sub-continent.

THE CANADIAN INDIA TIMES

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TIME BOMBS

The tension between visible minority groups and Toronto police has been mounting for sometime. The shooting by Toronto police of a second blackman within a few months brought the tension into the open and made it into a confrontation. Cardinal Emmet Carter has recently submitted a report which suggests ways and means of defusing this explosive situation.

These events have shown once again that there is a need for policies at all levels of government - federal, provincial and municipal - to assure that such tensions, whether between the police and blacks, between whites and non-whites or between native Indians and others do not ever occur. That requires forethought and farsightedness. If those who are in influential positions would not do it on their own, they should be appropriately influenced by those who can understand and appreciate the need for such policies.

The members of Indo-Canadian Community do have the brains to realize the significance of these suggestions. But do they have the initiative?

A rare tribute

New Delhi, Oct. 26 (UNI) - The nation's highest court, in a rare gesture, today paid a tribute to Jayaprakash Narayan in a full court reference.

Acting Chief Justice P N Bhagwati, who read the reference in the packed court room, described Mr. Narayan as a great son of India who had sacrificed everything in the service of the country and "a yogi in the real sense of the term with a spiritual-social commitment, at once profound and powerful."

This was the first time the supreme court had made a full court reference to a person who had neither held any official position nor had been connected with the legal profession.

All 13 judges of the supreme court, Attorney General Lal Narain Sinha, Solicitor General Soli Sorabjee and a host of advocates were present.

Justice Bhagwati said Mr. Narayan was "an invincible and incorruptible spirit which carried on a ceaseless struggle against the forces of reaction. Over thirty years and more, he stood like a colossus, immovable and unmoved in his conviction and faith in 'sampuran kranti' - total revolution, which must transform the social and economic order and elevate man to a higher spiritual level."

Lal Narain Sinha said the country's history will be incomplete without a chapter on Mr. Narayan. His was the "dedicated life of a rebel with a vision and determination who throughout suffered and sacrificed and ultimately departed with anxious love for his countrymen and a dream still unrealised."

No more refugees

New Delhi (IBS) - India, replying to a sounder by Bhutan, has said it cannot accept 4,000 more Tibetan refugees since already it was working to rehabilitate about 10,000 within the country.

The refugees had refused to accept Bhutanese nationality, hence Bhutan wants them out. Thimpu, the capital, had earlier sounded 'neighbouring countries', but failing to obtain favourable responses, turned to India where it also drew a blank.

About 6,500 Tibetans flocked into Bhutan in 1960, and so far only 2,300 have accepted citizenship. An estimated 80,000 Tibetans are said to have streamed into India; 70,000 of them have since been 'gainfully rehabilitated'.

Plan outlay slashed

New Delhi, Oct. 27 (UNI) The Planning Commission has slashed the sixth Plan outlay for centrally sponsored schemes to Rs.3,916.29 crores from the initial provision of over Rs.6,000 crores.

Of this, agriculture and allied sectors get an allocation of Rs 1,672.10 crores and health and family welfare Rs 1,144.53 crores.

The revision of the total outlay follows a series of meetings between the Commission and the Union Ministers administering various centrally sponsored projects in pursuance of the National Development Council's decision in February.

After a review of the working of the centrally sponsored schemes, the NDC decided to modify or discontinue several of the schemes and to reduce the total outlay by about Rs.2,000 crores during the Sixth Plan. It also decided to transfer the resultant savings of the states as additional central assistance on the basis of a formula linked to income-adjusted population.

According to the new decision, three categories of schemes will be functioning during the Sixth Plan. In the first category, there will be 15 schemes which will receive cent per cent assistance from the Centre. In the second, 60 schemes will be financed jointly by the Centre and the States. The third category consists of 71 schemes which have ceased to be in the centrally sponsored sector.

The allocations for the sector are: water supply, housing and urban development Rs 464.28 crores, power Rs 100 crores villages and small industries Rs 118.73 crores, transport and communications Rs 45.56 crores, education Rs 102.12 crores, social welfare and nutrition Rs 43.97 crores, welfare of backward classes Rs 65.00 crores and labour Rs 25 crores.

Of the schemes in the agriculture and allied sectors, those which will receive hundred per cent central assistance include the agricultural credit stabilisation fund, assistance for cadre fund, assistance for cadre fund for reorganised base level credit institutions, assistance to the National Cooperative Development Corporation for helping cooperative credit institutions and cooperative marketing in underdeveloped states and cooperative sugar and spinning mills, debenture of land development banks and shares of rural banks.

The agricultural schemes, which will be jointly financed by the Centre and the States on a sharing basis, include timely reporting of area and yield of principal crops, improvement of crop statistics, eradication of pests and diseases, weed control, intensive cotton and jute district projects intensive oilseed development programme, package programme for coconut and cashewnut, intensive pulses, district programme soil conservation in the catchments of river valleys, integrated soil and water conservation in the Himalayan region, minor fishing ports, foot and mouth diseases control, new diary schemes in seven states, fish farmers development agencies, the National Seeds Corporation for participation in State seed corporations, selected parks and sanctuaries, Project Tiger, rehabilitation of weak Central cooperative banks, command area development, small farmers' development agency, integrated rural development area planning for full employment, DPAP, desert development and assistance to assignees of surplus lands.

Schemes in the health and family welfare sector have also received considerable importance with an allocation of Rs 1144.53 crores. Of this, the family welfare programmes with an allocation of Rs 765 crores will function with hundred per cent central assistance. The two other schemes in this sector which will get full central funding are assistance to post graduate departments and establishment of pharmacies for indigenous system of medicines. The National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP) for rural and urban areas have been allocated Rs 183.36 crores, which would be financed by the Centre and the State on a sharing basis. Other health schemes in the second category include control of malaria, leprosy, TB, cholera and venral disease, prevention of blindness, community health workers training programme, re-orientation of medical education and training and employment of multi-purpose health workers.

In the revised outlay, the schemes for accelerated rural water supply has been allocated an increased amount of Rs 326 crores and will be funded wholly by the centre. The scheme for national capital region will also receive cent per cent central assistance. The scheme for integrated urban development of small and medium towns have been allocated Rs 120 crores and would be financed both by the Centre and the States on a sharing basis.

In other sectors, the schemes which are selected for hundred per cent central assistance include inter-state transmission lines, roads of interstate importance, adult education, integrated child development services post matric scholarships and aid to voluntary organisations for welfare of backward classes.

The district industries centres project for the development of village and small industries have been allocated Rs 99.15 crores in the Sixth Plan period and will be jointly financed by the Centre and the States. The other schemes which would be funded on a sharing basis are development of inland water transport and roads of economic importance, experimental projects of non-formal education, services for children in need of care and protection, welfare of destitute women and children, integrated education of the handicapped, special employment exchange for handicapped, pre-matric scholarships for children of those engaged in unclean occupations, girls hostels, book banks for medical and engineering students belonging to scheduled castes and tribes, scheduled caste development corporations and rehabilitation of bonded labour.

JP: In the Mahatma's footsteps

New Delhi (IBS) - India lost a man who wielded a moral influence on life in the land second only to what Mahatama Gandhi did, when Jayaprakash Narayan died recently.

While JP would have been proud if he knew how many people came to pay their final respects to him, and the fact that he is idolised as one of the three greatest Indians of the country, his own desire would probably have been that people recognise him simply as a good man.

As a person caught up from his early youth in the desire for freedom and to see the nation emerge a Democratic Republic, what set him above and apart from the rest of the leaders was his deep concern for human condition.

Legend has it that JP always shrank away from political power. In reality, political power was something that could never provide the final answer in the search for freedom - the dignity of the human spirit. It was this quest which for him embraced not only the cause of India's struggle against British imperialism, but a struggle against imperialism and authoritarianism everywhere.

The initial thrust into the Marxist concept, ended when JP became disillusioned with the very Socialist Party that he had launched. Then he came into contact with Vinoba Bhave, who launched his Sarvodhya movement, and JP plunged unto it wholeheartedly. This was a path that appealed to his senses - someone trying to help in the uplift of millions of people in this vast land.

Again, however, disillusionment took over, for JP soon realised that noble though the cause might be, the infra-structure of the setup was too inadequate to cope with the problems thrown up. A period of disappearance from the forefront followed, until the need for a man to act as a bulwark between chaos and authoritarianism in the form of Mrs. Gandhi was felt.

The initial thrust brought no results, but once the *Allahabad* High Court held Mrs. Gandhi guilty of election malpractices, and he failed to go, then JP took up the challenge and flung himself into the fray wholeheartedly.

His arrest in June 1975, and subsequent release, the periods of dialysis and poor health all culminated in glory when his revolt bore its full fruit - the March 1977 elections in which Mrs. Gandhi was kicked out by the voter. JP saw the birth of the Janata Party, the emergence of a new order and he was among those instrumental in putting the new hierarchy into its place. Although he once more shunned the gaddi, despite having his choice of the highest positions in the land, it was soon evident that the very persons he had helped make into kings were nothing more than power-hungry lunatics.

Last July the Janata Party died a sad death. On October 8, 1979, JP gave up the ghost - his mortal remains and his soul completely weary, disillusioned and dejected.

Nobody deserved such a sorry fate as this great leader, for nobody brought so much high-mindedness and sincerity to the purpose for which he lived.

Polling in January

New Delhi - India's national elections will be held in January. The election commission said polling would be spread over two days, Jan. 3 and 6. The mid-term poll will end six months of political uncertainty caused by a Government crisis. About 350 million registered voters will be called upon to elect 542 members of the Lower House of Parliament. The House was dissolved in August when Prime Minister Charan Singh resigned after only 24 days in office rather than face defeat in a vote of confidence.

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BOOK REV

by A.F. Ashtamudi

INDIAN METAPHYSICS AND EDISTEMOLOGY, Karl H. Potter. Princeton University Press 744pp. $30.

Professor Potter's offering is a serious contribution in the area of Indian Philosophy. It consists of a 300-page introduction, followed by about 500 pages of summaries of a large number of philosophical works. Of the six traditional systems of Indian philosophy, this volume treats the two that are regarded as the most rational: Nyaya and Vaisesika.

The bulk of the volume consists of the summaries of the works of 56 authors. These are prepared by Potter in collaboration with a group of scholars, one Japanese and nine Indian. The results of this international teamwork are both impressive and valuable. They provide material not easily accessible elsewhere, and constitute a welcome complement to the most authoritative of the histories of Indian philosophy: the five volumes by Surendranath Dasgupta.

By omitting all stylistic embellishments and academic verbiage, Potter shows how Indian philosophers approached many fundamental issues from various perspectives employing rational and logical methods.

DIMENSIONS OF RENUNCIATION IN ADVAITA VEDANTA, Kapil Tiwari. Motilal Banarsidass Delhi, 1979. 156pp. Rs 50.

Advaita Vedanta is the most important philosophical and religious system in India, according to most critical thinkers. It involves a discipline of renunciation as well as a philosophical construction of it.

In this book, Dr. Tiwari has concentrated attention on the nature of renunciation as one of the great paths which Eastern People have taken and the truths they have discovered. To construct his framework, he analyses renunciation in thought and practice at the individual level and as a continuous religious phenomenon which has throughout been subjected to serious appraisal to meet the spiritual need of mankind at the social level. In this sense it serves the same purpose which philosophy serves in India. If it stops short or fails to develop its true spirit, there is a serious crisis which needs close scrutiny not only in the nature of renunciation itself but in its relation to the whole structure of life.

Avoiding rituals and external modes of renunciation, the book is written in a critical and comparative manner rather than in a missionary spirit and is useful to understand and appreciate the religious insight of Advaita Vedanta.

VEDIC RELIGION, Abel Bergaigne, Tr. by V.G. Paranjpe. 4 Vols. in 1. Motilal Banarsidass, Delhi, 1979. 1239pp. Rs 60.

In the field of Vedic Research the contributions of the West play a vital role and Abel Bergaigne's work is an indespensable help for the study of Vedic Religion. His work opens up new paths across the many complex problems which arise in connection with the development of Vedic ideas. The present translation is an attempt to convey to the English reader, the findings of Bergaigne in this direction in conformity with the form and spirit of the original.

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The book is divided into four parts. Part I is devoted to the constituents elements of Vedic Mythology, those borrowed from the natural phenomena and those borrowed from sacrifice. Part II studies the Warrior God, Indra and that special conception of sacrifice according to which the deity is the intermediary in the influence exercised by sacrifice on celestial phenomena. Part III is devoted to different Gods or Groups of Gods such as Vishnu, Asvins, Maruts, etc. Part IV deals with the soveriegn Gods and Ethics of the Vedic Religion.

The book is documented with two Indices (1) Index of Words, Forms, and Reports of which the meaning or the application is the subject matter of special observation; (2) Index of Proper Names and the leading Ideas of Metaphors. Maurice Bloomfield has contributed an Index of Passages from the Vedic Literature, Samhitas, Brahmanas, Grhyasutras and the Bhagavadgita.

THE INDIAN THEOGONY: A comparative Study of Indian Mythology from the Vedas to the Puranas', Sukumari Bhattacharji, Motilal Banarsidass Press, Delhi 396pp. 1979

ADVAITA VEDANTA: A Philosophical Reconstruction'. Eliot Deutsch, Motilal Banarsidass Press, Delhi. 119pp. 1979

The first of these books is a comprehensive study of the major Indian gods and the myths connected with them, presented in a way that clearly demonstrates the author's erudition and her deep understanding of the Indian religious and mythological background.

In the first part she discusses the rise and fall of the Siva group of gods, beginning with Varuna, a major benevolent sky god in the Vedic period. He had then three main attributes, hierogamy, omniscience and creativity. Varuna's supernaturnal power was called Maya in early Vedic literature. At that time Maya meant wisdom and extraordinary or supernatural power, but later it came to mean illusion, magic unreality, deception, fraud, trick, and witchcraft. In post Vedic litetature Varuna became associated with the waters and with snakes, but his prominence declined to the extent that in subsequent literature very little is heard of him.

There was also in this group Yama, a minor god in the early Vedic period, with few hymns addressed to him. He did not appear then as a god of death, but in the Brahmanas he is frequently called death (Mrtyu) or the "ender" (Antaka), and a fearful image of him emerges quite vividly in the Epics. Most significantly, it is in the Mahabharatha that Yama is connected with Siva. As the author points out, Yama on his own has in the Vedic period limited jurisdiction, confined to the after-life, and consequently he cannot directly control the land of the living. But by being associated with the Siva complex he becomes an essential part of it and, hence a true representative of time (Kala) in that Siva is Mahakala.

Eventually Yama also becomes the lord of hell. The concept of hell is again not found in early Vedic literature. It is in the later Epic literature that we find descriptions of a fearful hell the god of which is Yama.

The author goes on to discuss in some detail the Vedic goddess Nirrti who stands for death and is later identified with Yami, a sister of Yama, and so loses her separate identity. This analysis of Yama has been thoroughly worked out in a way the chief interest of which lies in its demonstration of how a minor Vedic god developed into an integral part of the Siva complex and acquired his association with a particular aspect of it.

Subsequent chapters are devoted to Rudra and his identification with Siva. The author discusses how the Vedic Rudra imbibed characteristics from many kindred regional and local deities.

In the second part of the book, the author devotes her attention to Indra and the gods of the Visnu group. Many of the myths connected with Krishna and other incarnations of Visnu were probably originally connected with Indra.

Although the author has studied in detail Indra and aspects of Indra in Visnuism, her chapters on Visnu and Krishna are not original. There is nothing here which one cannot find in the works of Bhandarkar, Raychaudhary, or Gonda. However, there is no doubt that 'The Indian Theogony' is an important study. On the whole the authors approach is interdisciplinary; she has tried to make use of work by indologists such as Renou and Gonda and the researches of scholars in comparative religion, such as Mircea Eliade, and has combined this with the methodology for the structural analysis of myths proposed by Levi-Strauss. Some of her conclusions will be much valued by scholars engaged in the field of Indian mythology.

Taxman losing ground

In the light of the Dept. of National Revenue's decision to get tough on immigrants who send money abroad to support relatives, the following decision by the Tax Review Board will be read with interest.

Aldo Diaz (Appellant) v. The Minister of National Revenue (Respondent).

Tax Review Board, June 8, 1979. (Received from the Board, June 13, 1979.)

Deductions - Support payments for dependants - Nature of tests of dependence and mental or physical infirmity - importance of relationship and proof of payment to deductibility - Payments deductible - Income Tax Act, S.C. 1970-71-72, c.63, ss. 3 and 109(1)(f).

The taxpayer claimed a $2,965 deduction in 1976 for amounts spent to support his and his wife's parents, who lived in Argentina. The Minister dis-allowed the deduction and the taxpayer appealed to the Tax Review Board. The Minister questioned whether the recipients were dependent upon the taxpayer and whether such dependence was by reason of mental or physical infirmity. The taxpayer contended that the recipients were dependend on him because they did not have sufficient financial resources to maintain themselves properly and that they could be considered infirm because they ranged in age from 68 to 77 years. The information provided by the taxpayer to support the payments and describes the living standards of the recipients was minimal.

Held: The taxpayer's appeal was allowed. The Board recognized the extreme difficulty of applying the tests of dependence and mental or physical infirmity to determine deductibility of payments, and indicated that with adequate proof of the family relationship and satisfactory evidence of actual payment, the taxpayer should prima facie have a right to the deduction. The Board was satisfied that the taxpayer provided support to relatives who qualified as "parents" and that the recipients' incomes did not exceed the limitations prescribed for deductibility by the taxpayer, whose appeal was therefore allowed.

FINDINGS

In the final analysis, the objections raised by the Minister are twofold:

(a) were the recipients dependent upon the appellant for support, AND

(b) was such dependence by reason of mental or physical infirmity?

The answer of the appellant may be summarized that they were dependent for support on him as the son (or son-in-law) since they did not have sufficient financial resources to maintain themselves properly; and because they are quite old (ranging 68 to 77 years), they must be considered infirm.

It is interesting to note that section 109(1)(f) of the new Act for all practical purposes is analogous to section 26(1)(d) of the old Act, and has been very little challenged or argued over so many years. At the same time, it is reasonable to assume that the deduction has had relevance and applicability to many thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands of taxpayers, but even now the critical terms noted above "dependent upon the individual for support" and "mental or physical infirmity" are not delineated. This can only be regarded as a considerable tribute to the dedication, understanding and flexibility of the officials of Revenue Canada in examining the merits of the various claims. At the same time the quotations from judgments given earlier strongly etch the extreme difficulty which this section of the Act has posed when an issue has been raised about it, and the great reluctance with which the appeals were often dismissed. While ultimately finding against the appellant in Zaki (supra), the Chairman of this Board sensed keenly and emphasized pointedly the dilemma faced by any taxpayer under this section - if being 65 years of age, retired and unemployed was not sufficient to qualify as "dependent by reason of mental or physical infirmity", would ninety years of age and crippled be satisfactory? The fact that the situation was so highlighted by the Chairman has caused me to ponder the matter at considerable depth.

In what way, realistically, could the appellant demonstrate that the relatives were dependent upon him for support, and that they were mentally or physically **infirm?** Am I to conclude that the vast majority of all the deductions so claimed over many years, and presumably granted by Revenue Canada, have somehow filled requirements and "infirmity", the nature of which is certainly not evident in the few judicial decisions available? Am I to conclude that if the particular additional sustenance provided by the economic support had been denied, withdrawn or unavailable, the dependents would have suffered the most grievous consequences - and that therefore the recipients must be virtually destitute and that only funds needed for absolute survival should be permitted as a deduction? Am I to conclude that "dependent upon the individual" means dependent solely and totally upon **that particular individual** - to the exclusion of every other possibility or avenue for support, and that a parent must exhaust every other conceivable means before turning in utter desperation to his own child? I think not. **Rather, it should be sufficient that due to recognized and accepted family relationships, the parents look to the child for support in their waning years, just as the child looked to them for support during his early years,** and that the level of such support might well be, as Mr. Prociuk indicated in Hazra (supra), largely a matter of determination between the parties. The term "dependent upon the individual for support" must surely be subject to a humane interpretation when applying the criteria between parent and child. This is particularly true, in my opinion, when there is no possible way of accurately defining the term, or characterizing it exactly.

Similarly, there can be no exact level of mental or physical incompetence to which a dependent must be reduced before this section of the Act may be invoked to provide some relief to a taxpayer assisting his parent. In my view it is simply inappropriate to suggest that at 78 years of age, for example, a dependent is not yet physically at the level which would engender a response which would include financial support from a son or daughter. Again the timing should be left to the individual concerned, particularly when there is no statistical basis of which I am aware provable by document or evidence which would determine with certainty the relative state of infirmity which has been attained, short of perhaps a court order providing for committal to an institution.

In summary, where the taxpayer's claim to the deduction is disallowed for lack of proof of either or both of the above grounds ("dependency" or "infirmity"), the Minister's case is on the most fragile of foundations. **With adequate proof of the family relationship, and satisfactory evidence that the amounts claimed were in fact paid, the taxpayer, prima facie, should have a right to the deduction.** These grounds ("relationship" and "payment") have substance and can be objectively assessed and compared, while the others can only be dealt with subjectively and do not lend themselves to the establishment of any reasonable criteria. Under such circumstances, to assume the burden of proof, the taxpayer is facing not only imposing but insurmountable odds, and I do not see that as a just cause for failure of his appeal in an action before this Board. The difficulties of interpretation and implementation might make section 109(1)(f)(i) of the Act more properly the subject for exercise of Ministerial discretion, a state of affairs which apparently has not been accorded the Minister under the section of the Act as it now reads.

CONCLUSION:

The Board recognizes that the information provided by the appellant to support the payments and the living standards of the recipients was indeed minimal, but it was offset by his forthright manner and his clear willingness to provide more if necessary, to whatever extent it could be obtained. The Board is satisfied that the taxpayer provided support to relatives who qualified as "parents", and that the known total income of the recipients of such support did not exceed the limitations prescribed for deductibility to the taxpayer.

DECISION

The appeal is allowed and the matter referred back to the respondent for reassessment accordingly.

FILMS

LAHU KE DO RANG (Hindi)

Directed by Mahesh Bhatt

Produced by Seeroo S. Daryanani

Giving patriotic flavour to spy thrillers is a new device adopted by story and screenplay writers. Films with vendetta, at personal level, as the theme have been criticized by discerning filmgoers and critics. Giving the films a national colour is an easy way to make them more acceptable with the audience who are gullible enough to take anything at their face level. That is what the makers of **Lahu Ke Do Rang** are up to and they succeed in throwing dust in the eyes of action-crime admirers.

It is also thought that the possibility of a film's acceptance becomes greater if a part of it, if not the whole, is located in an exotic foreign land. The trend for foreign location shooting, even if it is not a genuine part of the story and screenplay, started with Raj Kapoor's **Sangam** and reached its zenith with **The Great Gambler**. **Sangam's** foreign locations - Paris, London and Rome - were a novelty which wore off by the time **The Great Gambler** was released last year. **Lahu Ke Do Rang** is partly set in Hong Kong. Shots of a few bazaars, Kowloon coastal scenes and a few exotic places do not add much to the attraction of **Lahu Ke Do Rang;** it is its drama and twist in the finale which enhance its appeal. After the first three reels the patriotic veneer is given a go-by, and the action-and-pursuit drama takes over.

Police inspector Vinod Khanna, in pursuit of his mission to hook the narcotic smuggler and murderer has to go to Hong Kong where he meets his "Chinese" step-mother-his father, a deserter from the British Army, had to marry after she becomes pregnant.

The inspector does not know that his step-brother, an expert diver, is in the employ of the narcotic smuggler-cum-murderer. The narcotic smuggler is the murderer of his father. In the finale he reveals all this to his step-brother who joins him to revenge the death of their father and bring the anti-social elements to the court of justice.

Technically, it is a slickly-made film and has a handsome finish. It is also dexterously written by Suraj Sanim but one is sad to find that many sequences are duplicates of foreign films but Suraj Sanim is not the only writer who borrows heavily from foreign films.

Except for Helen, cast in a sympathetic wifely and motherly role, the rest of the cast play to their screen image: Vinod Khanna as the law-custodian out to hook anti-social elements. Ranjeet the spirit behind all the evil deeds, Shabana Azmi the romance-bitten girl always striking poses as a model, and changing dresses from scene to scene if not from shot to shot. We are seeing Danny Denzongpa on the screen after a long time as a karate expert and diver, who is poor at both the professional techniques: Ranjeet has to wear a wig and sport black-and-gray make-up to look old for the first time in his screen career and he looks it.

Helen as the young Chinese girl stationed in Hong Kong and falling in love with an Indian deserter fits the role, but she shows her acting spark only as a middle-aged mother in the later portion of the film.

Mahesh Bhatt keeps the tempo and never lets the interest of the audience flag. For all its slickness, one misses that extra something which is key to the emotional impact of a film.

The film derives its title from the step-brothers, fathered by the same man, one a police officer and the other in the service of the anti-social elements. So the blood has two aints - black and white not red.

PREM VIVAH (Hindi)

Screenplay and direction by Basu Chatterji

Produced by Ramraj

The theme is another variety of marital problems in a middle class home. Basu Chatterji's pet domain. The difference this time is that there are no parents to stand in the way of the youngsters' romance and marriage preferences. The characters are the deciders of their own fates; they are their own checks and balances. If the elder spinster sister does not marry for a long time, it is not for want of suitable grooms but her disinclination to find a perfect match. If the younger sister hooks her man, it is because she is a go-getter and practical. So contrasting are they to each other in their temperament and attitude to life, that they seem two human beings at cross-purposes-which of course they are not. They are not only a support to each other for the other's lack of qualities, they supplement each other's traits and are prepared to sacrifice their individual happiness to bring sunshine in other's life. If the younger sister puts off her marriage or decides not to get married until her spinster sister is able to find or is made to find a suitable husband, it is in her character, the Indian character. If the elder spinster sister does not stand in the way of her younger sister's conjugal bliss, it is also in her character, the Indian character. The younger sister sets out to hunt a suitable match for her spinster sister and it so happens that she succeeds in manipulating an alliance and the marital conundrum for both the sisters comes to a happy ending.

Basu Chatterji has a knack of finding situational comedy in even the most drab and serious situations. The film is full of tender sentiments, youthful passion and middle-aged inertia. The tone is serio-comedy like almost all of Basu-da's films right from **Sara Akash to Baton Baton Mien**, however it lacks the voltage of humorous sparkle. Some scenes are left in the middle - half baked. Cutting is straight even when the consecutive scenes are very short. This way Basu-da is evolving his own brand of cinema grammar, to be understood by the people, the film relates to. But there is no doubt that many among the audience can find echoes of their own selves - the situation is so common among the middle class families, in the towns and cities especially. All that could be said about all of Basu-da's films.

Asha Parekh and Bindiya Goswami are the two actresses who play the younger and elder sisters respectively. They are in total contrast to each other not only in their traits but in physique also. Bindiya Goswami is vivacious, full of life and outward-looking. Asha Parekh is reflective, serious and inward-looking. And both play a certain natural finesse. Bindiya Goswami imitates Hema Malini to the last gesture and throw of the head. Rightly some dub her as poor-man's Hema Malini or mini-Hema Malini. Asha Parekh conveys the bewildered complexity of a middle-aged woman unable to decide on her man - finding in him one excuse or the other just to avoid marriage. But it is Utpal Dutt as the middle-aged psychiatric-bachelor who carries the film on his experienced shoulders. His is a magnificent performance. It would be a great loss to the Hindi Cinema if Utpal Dutt implements his threat to quit films to devote himself to Bengali theatre. He is a class in himself. Mithun Chakraborty as young lover is a very weak character, not only in his build but in performance too. Amol Palekar, Basu-da's favourite actor for such roles, has a lot of comic potential in him.

DARSHAK in Democratic World.

Large vs. small scale

New Delhi (IBS) - The Centre is veering around to the realisation that only the large-scale industrial sector can produce the goods. The small sector has failed to justify the confidence reposed in it all these years.

"Large industrial houses have the production base, it is now conceded (but this was always known except in bureaucratic government offices), hence the coming decision to permit them to expand production beyond licensed capacity. Also, the long list of 804 items strictly reserved for the limping small sector will be slashed. It is now admitted that the reserved list "was drawn up in a hurry."

However, large houses will be permitted the expansion only against export commitments, which means the strings remain despite the good intention to give the devil his due.

Another step is the raising of the capital investment limit under the Monopoly had Restrictive Practices Act from Rs 200 million to Rs 500 million. The proposal is awaiting clearance by the Department of Company Affairs.

The large sector will also be encouraged to compete against Foreign Exchange Regulation Act companies.

If the Centre finally pushes through these changes, it would amount to a welcome swing back to rationality, for there is no doubt, in any part of the world, that the large-scale sector does have the production base for far greater output than the small sector which, at best, may serve its purpose as ancillary industries, or those engaged in handicrafts, potteries, jewellery and gems, and other traditional arts and crafts.

Foreign pressure on Indira

New Delhi (IBS) - Former Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi has claimed that some foreign powers are putting India under pressure and raised the question as to why the government is succumbing to it. Not only is there pressure, she said, but also interference in Indian affairs.

Mrs. Gandhi made the charge at a series of public addresses during her Congress-I campaign tour in various parts of the country. She did not, however, infer which foreign powers were to blame.

During her era as Prime Minister she had often made similar allegations, but then it was that the American intelligence service, the CIA, was tampering with the country. She never once accused the Soviet spy set-up known as the KGB.

Classical concert in Berkeley

By Francis Assisi

Tamil Literature mentions somewhere the existence of a musical bird, Asunama, which is said to be sensitive to sweet music. If this bird or mythical creature does exist even now, it must have hovered around Berkeley West Campus High School auditorium last Saturday for Balamuralikrishna's vocal recital.

First of all the sound system was near perfect inspite of the uneven acoustics of the auditorium. Secondly, the artiste himself was in top form, with his naturally gifted voice. Finally audience enthusiasm was at a consistently high level and distracting situations were mercifully minimal during the entire performance. However one looks at it, it was the finest three hours of vocal Karnatic music and South India Fine Arts can be justly proud of its organizational efforts. They could have done better with the stage settings which seemed cluttered, the presence of two fat pink candles guarding the Nataraja was somehow infelicitous.

The program got off to an impressive start with an elaborate 'Varnam' composed by the artiste himself. It requires great skill, technical capacity, creative faculty of a high order, and detailed knowledge of the ragas to compose such Varnams. This was followed by the ever popular piece in Hamsadhvani, 'Vathapi'. Thyagaraja's two kritis in Chandrajyoti and Abheri ragas gave excellent scope for the accompanying artists to provide the necessary momentum. The cross-rhythmical accompaniment provided by Tanjore Upendran on the Mridangam was exhilarating. By playing new permutations and combinations of jatis in a brief solo, Upendran amply demonstrated his creative skills. In 'Mohans' there were moments when the impression remained that the violin played by Ramaswamy was actually singing the words of the song and not merely reproducing the musical setting of the piece. Balamurali's presentations of the Ragas and Svara Prastharas were distinctive and original.

The Tevaaram - a collective name given to the sacred hymns of three great Tamil saints constituting the "cream of sacred music" in the language, was a highlight of the program. It was appropriate, in the sense that Tevaaram belongs to a period when all of Indian music, Hindusthani and Karnatic, belonged to one single stream. Balamurali's selection was a fine example of both music and lyric in perfect equipoise.

Gifted with a voice rich in harmonics and precise modulation, a charming stage style, and a vigorous repertoire, Balamurali's recital was in a class by itself.

An important point was raised by some musicians and musical enthusiasts in the audience later on. They felt that Balamurali required the first two pieces to get completely warmed up and the program itself consisted of too many short pieces leaning towards a light classical approach. But they were unanimous in claiming that the short pieces like 'Paluke Bangare', 'Vibhare Rama Rasam', and 'Purandaradasa's' song were enchantingly sung.

This reporter found the use of the 'electronic tamboura' inadequate and occasionally inappropriate. The tamboura is the best of drones and inasmuch as it gives delightful upper partials in addition to the prime notes of the four strings, it should have been the instrument of choice. The phenomenon of sympathetic vibration in the background was sorely missing.

India eclipse Australia in 3rd test

New Delhi (IBS) - India came back into the game to finally have the last say over Australia in the third cricket Test at Kanpur, winning without resistance by 153 runs with an hour to spare on the fifth and final day.

Australia, going in to bat on the final morning, had to either make 279 runs for victory or play the day out for a draw. The first should not have been difficult, and the second option should actually have been no problem. But, most unlike the known fighting spirity of past Australian teams, the visitors wilted and crumbled to everyone's amazement to be all out for a paltry 125 runs, the second lowest score against India after the 1979-70 Delhi debacle when Bill Lawry's team was skittled out for just 105.

Final score: India 271 and 311. Australia 304 and 125. India won the toss then went into bat on the first day, and at one stage (201 for one) looked set for something like 450 runs or more. But then the Australian fast seamers, Rodney Hogg and Geoff Dymock, broke through with four and five wickets each to send India reeling to only 271 -- nine wickets tumbling for just 70 runs.

Australia, in reply, struggled along, and thanks to some rearguard action, managed to scrape a first innings lead of 33.

In India's second innings the Australians quickly got rid of Nemesis Gavaskar, and then Vengsarkar, and India looked like losing this match when Vishvanath was also out.

But then came some stubborn middle order batting, several dropped catches by the Australians, and a skipper's blooper by Kim Hughes when, on taking the new ball, he had fast bowler Hogg at one end and off-spinner Yardley at the other instead of the in-form and off-the in-form Dymock. The result was that Chetan Chauhan and Kirmani consolidated the Indian innings.

When at last Hughes brought Dymock into the attack, he at once sent back both Kirmani and Chauhan, and on the final morning he dismissed the remaining two Indian wickets.

Dymock thus lined himself up with the very few Australians who have taken 12 wickets in a Test against India -- he finished the lost Test with 12 for 167 -- five wickets in the first innings and seven in the second.

PATERNITY PROOF TECHNIQUE USED

New Delhi (IBS) - For the first time in India - in Bhopal of Madhya Pradesh - a disputed paternity suit was solved with the human lymphocyte antigen (HLA) technique which has actually been in medico-legal use for a decade now, particularly in the West, and in heart and tissue transplants.

Anjali dan at NAC

By Audrey Gill

Ottawa, Oct. 27 To the uninitiated, Indian dance is mysterious.

Last night's performance at the Studio of the NAC by Anjali, an Ottawa-born student of Indian dance, was interesting and at times beautiful but without the help of her husband Tony Gaston's simple explanations and slides, I fear her dancing would be difficult to follow.

The precision of movement and mime is quite fascinating, but you know you are only scratching the surface of understanding.

Anjali is the Indian name taken by Anne-Marie Groves from Ottawa who started studying when in India on a teaching assignment for CUSO in 1964. She has become an interpreter of classical Indian dance to Westerners, particularly in Canada and England. And she has been praised in India. The New Delhi Indian Express said she "should be an object lesson to many an Indian aspirant. Her recital was delectable."

Even with the stories recounted by her husband, accompanied often by beautiful slides, the dancing becomes at times frustrating for Western viewers. All the action is in the hands and feet, with very little in the torso.

Every gesture means something and her hands and face are marvellously expressive, but it still becomes repetitive and all starts to seem too much of the same.

Classical Indian dance is inseparable from religion. Dance originated with the gods and became a part of Hindu religious ceremonies, used in worship to enact the hymns, or in pure movement, as an expression of

Racism taun

By Kerra Lockhart

Anytime I hear 'Paki' called at me my heart skips a beat

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a striking, articulate Grade 13 student at Gloucester high school she has increasingly endured racist taunts from some of her more boorish classmates.

"It started three years ago when I was in Grade 11," she said Tuesday shortly after receiving the $100 first prize for a moving account on racism she wrote for an Ottawa Civil Liberties Association essay contest.

"Wherever I went young kids would call me names. It really hurt. I went paranoid for a time, wondering what I had done to deserve this."

Calgary music f

The highlight of the Fifth Indian Summer Dance and Music Festival of Calgary (Alberta, Canada) was the program of classical dances of India by Sudha Chandrasekhar and her daughters Sri Vidya and Anjali, on Saturday, the 27th October at the Calgary Hall of the University of Calgary. Sudha and her group who were presented by Vidyanjali on behalf of the Raagmaala Music Society of Calgary will dance to traditional live musical accompani-

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Classical Indian dance is inseparable from religion. Dance originated with the gods and became a part of Hindu religious ceremonies, used in worship to enact the hymns, or in pure movement, as an expression of ecstatic joy.

Anjali performs three styles in her show.

Odissi is the most abstract and tries to express the mood of the music. Many of the poses are taken from the 13th Century temple at Konarak.

In **Gita Govinda Suite**, Anjali presents a series of vignettes to trace the love of Radha for Krishna. Slides of miniature paintings of the 18th Century accompanied this work and add to it substantially.

Gaston described it as an allegory for the soul in search of a god, but most of the piece deals with Krishna's flirting before settling down with his lover. This is obviously a Westerner's interpretation, but that is our only frame of reference.

In **Bhima in Search of the Beautiful Flower**, Anjali is a man going into the massive Himalayas, meeting many wild animals and watching a snake eat an elephant. She is fierce and most energetic in this piece.

Simhasna Suite is about the dominance of the mother goddess over all other gods, about the cult of the mother goddess which is prevalent all over India.

She triumphs over the demon buffalo but is also busy being a loving and submissive wife and caring for her children. That sounds familiar, at least.

The biggest and longest actual story is a condensed version of two great Hindu epics telling the story of Prince Rama, his banishment to the forest, the abduction of his wife Sita, and his struggles against the demon king.

This work is beautifully illustrated by more 18th Century slides and is full of drama.

Ottawa Journal

Racism taunts student

By Kerra Lockhart

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"Wherever I went young kids would call me names. It really hurt. I went paranoid for a time, wondering what I had done to deserve this."

Recently the jibes have got worse and Ramachandran attributes this to the growing visibility of ethnic groups in Ottawa.

In a time of high unemployment and inflation, minorities have become scapegoats, suggests Ramachandran, "not unlike the Jews in Germany at one tragic time."

"The young dislike anything exotic or different," she explains.

"Other Indians like me, who may dress differently, also suffer. Only mature people appreciate different cultures."

Naima Kainullah, 15, a Grade Nine student at Earl of March school, won the $50 second prize.

Third place was taken by Denis Cadieux, 15, and in Grade 11 at Ecole Secondaire Belcourt.

[The Citizen].

Calgary music festival

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The Festival during earlier weeks also presented veterans Asish Khan and Pranesh Khan duo at their first musical evening, followed by the South Indian Maestro Balamurali Krishnan and his party in the second performance.

Sudha and her group are expected to perform in Edmonton, Vancouver, Los Angeles and Regina during their present tour of the west.

CBC program

Growing up isn't easy, but the new Canadian child has additional problems thrust upon him. And on Sunday, Nov. 11, CBC radio's OPEN CIRCUIT series on OUR FUTURE SELVES examines some of these difficulties in a revealing and encouraging cross-section of opinion from children, parents, teachers, a community planner, a psychologist, a sociologist and a clergyman.

THE NEW CANADIAN CHILD will be heard at 9:05 p.m. (10:05 ast, 10:35 nst). Host: Harry Mannis. Executive producer: Doug MacDonald. The program was prepared by Wilson Ruiz, an Ecuadorian-born freelance broadcaster living in Toronto.

To be shifted suddenly from a country with a simple, make-do attitude to material possessions, where people perhaps dress differently, aren't embarrassed to touch one another, stand closer in conversation, are courteous to their elders, have firm family discipline, and aren't addicted to haste and to be dropped into the glossy, acquisitive North American lifestyle, where Mom often works outside the home, and aggressive kids do their own thing, can shake a child's values, and leave him feeling marginal. Moving to a different cultural society is a traumatic experience for many young people. Others are far more resilient than their elders realize, and adjust to their new life with few set-backs if their families are supportive. Both these situations are discussed in this candid program, which reflects the lives of individual children and their families, and focuses on some of the cultural richness these newcomers bring to Canada, as well as their differences.

Among the experts heard on the program are Professor Setty Pendakur, an East Indian who is Dean of Community Planning at the University of British Columbia; Professor Aaron Wolfgang, a psychologist at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education; Professor Wsevolod Isajiw, a Ukrainian-born sociologist; and an Anglican clergyman, the Reverend Campbell Russell, of St. Stephen-in-the Fields, Toronto.

Many immigrant children surpass their parents in bilingualism, and become the family interpreter. But when young new Canadians want to integrate quickly with their new-found culture, they're often in conflict with their parents, who insist on keeping the traditions of the homeland, including language, in the family milieu. Many children become so frustrated that they want to run from their heritage. An Italian girl says her family doesn't realize that the Italy they left in 1955 has changed drastically, and now her parents are far more conservative than their relatives in the homeland. Another Italian girl says: "My parents want me to get married right after I finish my education. But I want to be me for a while." A Greek boy has learned to roll with the punches. "When I'm put down because I'm Greek" he says, "I pay no attention."

The program looks at the homeland's single religion versus the multi-religious nature of the Canadian cultural mosaic, at how the child's beliefs are torn between the two extremes at an early age, and at how religion is sometimes used to prevent children from adopting Canadian ways of life. A West Indian student talks about language problems. An East Indian girl discusses arranged marriages. A Muslim tells about being a member of a minority religion.

The program also focuses on immigrant children who are growing up illiterate...in Toronto there are 4,000 of them ... because their parents are illegal immigrants and don't have the proof of status required to admit their children to government-run schools. It examines racial prejudice, and Prof. Pendakur has some interesting suggestions for effective ways of reversing this social disease. Mr. Russell points out that there's a tendency among all institutions to have approaches demanding tremendous changes in newcomers to make them more like us. That, he says, is the basis of racial strain. Many of the new Canadians heard from respect their family heritage, but one of them sums up the general feeling when she says: "I don't want to be a foreigner forever."

Asian studies in Windsor dissolved

By resolution of Senate on September 13th, with no dissenting vote, the Department of Asian Studies at the University of Windsor was dissolved. Teaching faculty were temporarily transferred to the Department of Classical and Modern Languages, Literature, and Civilizations, itself a recent creation. The Committee which had earlier been established by the Senate to investigate the situation in the Asian Studies Department, headed by the Dean of Law, had concluded unanimously that irreconcilable conflict within that Department had begun to undermine its "academic and administrative integrity".

At the same time the investigating committee insisted that it was "in no way recommending the discontinuance of the study of Asian civilizations and cultures on this campus". In fact, it suggested that "the Senate consider the need to maintain and develop under other structures the study of Asia and its peoples." To this end the Senate authorized the creation of a Task Force on Asian Studies of eight members which will be chaired by the Assoc. Dean of Graduate Studies, a chemist. Three Asian specialists and CASA members, Amrit Lall (Geography), Chris King (Formerly Asian Studies), and David Wurfel (Political Science), as well as a student specializing in Asian Studies, are members of the Task Force. The Task Force is to report to the Senate by the first week of December. Dr. Spellman, the head of the Department of Asian Studies, has taken sabbatical leave for this academic year.

While the Dean of Arts has always been very supportive of the need to continue, and strengthen, Asian Studies at the University of Windsor, the long and acrimonious investigation, which was given considerable newspaper coverage and other media attention, including radio and TV interviews with Dr. Spellman, has given Asian Studies a bad image in the eyes of many University faculty. In June an ad hoc group composed of almost all Asian specialists on campus (and there have long been more persons teaching courses on Asia outside the Department (than inside) informally proposed the creation of an institute or centre of Asian Studies - should the Department be abolished - to encompass courses and staff in both Arts and Social Science. That proposal will now go to the Task Force. Given the mood on campus, however, the acceptance of such a recommendation remains problematical. There is some danger that the new structure finally approved will be so weak as to lead to the gradual disintegration of the Asian Studies programme.

BANSI LAL JOINS CONGRESS I

New Delhi, Oct. 25 (UNI) - The Congress (I) high command has restored to former Defence Minister Bansi Lal his original position in the organisation which he was enjoying at the time of his so-called expulsion from the party.

The decision means Bansi Lal is now a member of the All-India Congress (I) Committee.

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Cleaning product invented

Day and night, R.G. Swami worked in his Edmonton office to see if he could develop a "wonder product" that would revolutionize the cleaning business.

Now, for more than a year, Phil Canada Chemical Development Corporation (a division of Pekir International Imports-Exports Ltd.) has been marketing its made-in-Alberta product worldwide. This year, sales will likely top $1.5 million.

The company, which has been in operation under his presidency since September, 1977, will probably sell 3,000 drums (55 gallons U.S. each) of the product, PC 100, this year. Bulk of the sales are in Pacific Rim countries.

"We are an Alberta-based company," Mr. Swami says proudly, "and we are going to show the world."

The company has very little overhead. Mr. Swami and one other person can mix the secret brew in one day and produce 13,000 gallons from the two huge mixing tanks (the tanks cost $50,000 each). It is then sold around the world in American gallons at $6.75 U.S.

The 63-year-old, class of '37 graduate of chemistry at a university in India, believes his product has limitless potential.

He said he has worked all hours of the night to find a product that was completely bio-degradable, non-toxic, non-corrosive, yet still effective and adaptable to any cleaning job.

He also wanted a product without a petroleum base so it could be used safely in the oil and gas industry.

According to two independent laboratories, R.M. Hardy and Associates Ltd. of Edmonton, and Kier Laboratories of Denver, Colo., he succeeded.

And judging by response, it seems others believe it as well. Sears Roebuck, Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co. Ltd. and United Airlines are only some of the companies that have showed an interest in Phil Canada, according to Mr. Swami.

"We will succeed. There is no question about it," Mr. Swami says.

After Mr. Swami developed the product with start-up costs of $100,000 he embarked on a world tour. Beforehand, he sent samples of PC 100 to Canadian embassies in India, Belgium, Malasia, Hong Kong and Japan.

Once in the countries, he set up dealerships under five-year contracts and now sends the product to them concentrated. The product is used in the industrial sector for all types of cleaning.

Currently, less than a third of sales are in Canada. He says in Alberta, Chevron Canada Ltd. and Alberta Government Telephones have expressed interest in it.

There are many households here using the product, Mr. Swami says. It can be used on dishes, clothes, hands, cars and engines, windows and even your hair.

Indian void at film festival

The Third Montreal World Film Festival took place during 30th August to 9th September, 1979 without much flutter outside the Complex des Jardins and the La Parisienne cinema where most of the events took place. Sadly it died of ennui even when it was running, a lesson of how unfestive a festival without spirit can be.

This year's entry was JUNOON (OBSESSION) directed by Shyam Benegal from his own screenplay. The male lead is played by Shashi Kapoor who is also the producer. The other "stars" in the picture are Shabana Azmi, Zennifer Kendal and Naseeruddin Shah.

Unfortunately, it was screened at 12.30 pm on Saturday, September 8 thus sharing the time slot with an Italian film LAPROMESSA which was tipped to be a likely winner of the festival contest. Based on a short story by the Swiss playwright Friedrich Durenmatt, whose theme, by strange coincidence, is also obsession and how it destroys a prominent criminal lawyer in a small Swiss village.

Torn between two obsessions, most people chose the Italian film. Unfortunately, no story line was available for the Indian film in the program, from the publicity still showing Shashi's face framed by those of the two female leads, one gathered that it was a love story. I asked a Canadian colleague, sympathetic to Indian films who had gone to watch JUNOON. Her remark: "Not a bad film considering that it is made for the mass market." It is a pity that even after the emergence of a master like Satyajit Ray, critics still throw up their hands at the mention of Indian films in general. The blockbuster films from the Bombay studios are maintaining the outstanding reputation they have gained internationally for silliness, sentimentalism and allround gaucherie.

One hopes that things would change now that young film-makers are emerging from the film schools of India, but what has contined to amaze me so far is how even after decades of film making, Indian directors continue to make elementary mistakes in scripting, casting and editing which would destroy the careers of undergraduates even in the tough and competitive entertainment world of the West. I do not deny the need for escapist entertainment of the hard-pressed Indian masses, but whatever the theme, the treatment must meet the minimum acceptable standards of professionalism.

These comments have no direct bearing on JUNOON which I have not seen. They are based on my impressions from films that I have seen recently. Apart from the solitary film, I did not detect any Indian presence at this year's Montreal World Film Festival, no actors or directors, no personalities, no ravishing beauty in sari or, shilawar and no journalist apart from the undersigned. More's the pity.

Rohi Bose

TYRE TESTING RIG DEVELOPED

Pune, Oct. 25 (UNI) - The Central Institute of Road Transport has designed a new tyre testing rig utilizing entirely indigenous systems and components.

The test rig consists of a 1,700 mm diameter road wheel, a loading unit with a seven thousand kg capacity, 45 kw variable speed motor and a 5.1 reduction gear unit mounted on a base frame.

New York pays homage to JP

The Federation of Indian Associations held a public meeting to pay homage to the departed leader of India, Lok Nayak Jaya Prakash Narayan on Sunday, October 14. The meeting held at the Indian Consulate was presided by Thomas Abraham, President of the FIA. After observing few minutes of silence, Sureshwar Prasad Singh, secretary of the Federation read a brief summary of JP's biography.

The first speaker was Rev. Dr. Donald S. Harrington of the Community Church. He started his speech with a comment that the New York Times Obituary on JP was not worthy of that paper. Dr. Harrington said, "JP turned his back on Politics mainly to look into peoples problems." "Unlike the popular belief," he contined, "JP had one simple goal, that is to gain independence for India and make India a social, economic, and political democracy." "JP felt Gandhiji had all answers and he advocated dynamic and revolutionary adaptation of Gandhiji's ideas," he added. He ended his speech by saying, "JP India's conscience was also world's conscience."

Prof. Baidya Nath Varma, Professor of Sociology at the Graduate Centre of City University, who had 20 years of association with JP was the next speaker. After giving a biography of JP, Prof. Varma said, "for Gandhi and Nehru, jail was a time of speculation, whereas for JP, jail was a time of urge and revolt." He called JP a revolutionary and a constructive worker. "JP was considered one of the two leading socialists in the world," he added. Prof Varma concluded his speech by saying that, JP was voice of revolution and he advocated total revolution.

Dr. Sidney Hartzberg, an old associate of JP and, a former official of India League during the Independence struggle spoke next. He talked about the role of JP in history, particularly in Indian revolution. "It was by his own choice, he decided not to become Nehru's successor," said Dr. Hartzberg. He considered JP as not only a Gandhian but a man who had many other ideas of his own which he brought to the Indian revolution. Dr. Hartzberg compared JP to Thomas Jefferson, one of the founding fathers of America.

Dr. Romesh Diwan, Professor of Economics at Rensseler Polytechnic Institute called JP, a humanist, who had vision of a world society.

Mrs Marjorie Swann, Executive Secretary of New England Region of American Friends Service Society called JP a world leader. "JP was an inspiration to those who fought oppression of any kind." "The best way to keep his memory well is to continue our search for truth," she added.

Robert Swann, founder and director of Insfitute for Community Economics, said that JP spent most of his time on constructive work, direct action, and resistance against injustice. "JP's leadership was inspiration particularly during emergency," he added.

A.G. Kulkarni, a congress M.P., who had 30 years of association with JP, called him 'an illuminary'. He said, "JP did not die a disatisfied person, but unfortunately he died an unhappy person. And he felt the reason for this lay on Indian Politicians. In closing, he emphasised that Indian politicians must follow JP's teachings in order to protect India's democracy.

Dr. Parmatma Saran, Assistant Professor of Sociology at Baruch College and a relative of JP spoke next. During his last visit to India, he met with JP several times. He concluded his speech by pointing out that JP exemplified politics and morality could co-exist.

Dr. Homar Jack from World Conference on Peace and Religion emphasised JP's role in the Independence of Bangladesh. He said that JP's legacy to the world was, "We will not accept, the indignity and shame of totalitarianism."

Following the speeches, a resolution expressing the condolences from the Indian community and friends was read by Indravadan P. Shah, Vice President of the Federation and was passed unanimously. It will be sent to Rajeshwar Prasad, JP's surviving brother, his sister and to the people of India through the President.

The meeting was attended by large number of Americans.

Direct dialing

New Delhi (IBS) - People in India can now make direct subscriber dialling telephone calls to their contacts in 32 countries. The latest to join the list of countries is Egypt.

The countries for which the service is available are Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, West Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Iran, Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Maldives, Netherland, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Sweden, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, US and USSR.

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Indian cul culture?

By Francis Assisi

A Harvard University study once cited 104 definitions of culture taken from the writings of anthropologists, sociologists, psychologists and philosophers. We shall not get mired in these tedious definitions. However, a number of these definitions do stress the idea that culture is a collective name for the material, social, religious, and artistic achievements of human groups, including traditions, customs, behaviour patterns, all of which are unified by common beliefs and values. Values provide the essential part of a culture and give its distinctive quality and tone.

Religion and Culture:

What is the relation of religion to culture? It is religion, more than anything else, which most explicitly articulates the distinctive values of a culture. This relationship between religion and culture was emphasized by S. Radhakrishnan when he wrote that it is after all the norms, beliefs, and values which determine the social framework of a historic culture. Throughout the greater part of mankind's history, in all ages and states of society, religion has been the great unifying force in culture. It has been the guardian of tradition, the preserver of the moral law, the educator and the teacher of wisdom. In all ages the first creative works of culture are due to a religious inspiration and dedicated to a religious end. The temples of the gods are the most enduring works of man. Religion stands at the threshold of all the great literatures of the world. Great masterpieces of art have consistently derived sustenance from an enduring faith in religion.

The very names Hindu India, Buddhist Asia, Western Christendom or Islamic society suggest the fundamental role of spiritual traditions in the shaping of each society. All that has been said in general about the important role of religion in culture applies a fortiori to India. Social organization, law, customs, traditions, architecture, sculpture, literature, music, and dance have all been shaped, or at least powerfully influenced, by religion. In the entire field of classical Indian art, what one would regard as secular art did not exist. Given this intimate relationship between Indian culture and religion we need not go very much further in order to arrive at a useful definition of Indian culture.

Indian culture as Hindu culture:

One view simply equates Indian culture with Hinduism and Hindu culture; all non-Hindu aspects which have been assimilated are regarded as contaminating influences. The Hindu communal political parties are the most vocal exponents of this view.

In an interesting speech a Hindu Mahasabha leader attempted to list the cultural changes which Indian Muslims would have to undergo in order to become acceptable nationals of the Indian (Hindu) state of the future. First they would have to accept the Ramayana and Mahabharatha as their epics and reject the Arabic and Persian classics. They would have to regard Ramachandra, Shivaji, and the Hindu gods Rama and Krishna as their heroes, and condemn various Muslim historical figures as foreign invaders or traitors. The Muslims would also need to discard their Arabic names in favour of Hindu names. The conception is clear; the extent to which cultural manifes-

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The Hindu communal parties are not the only spokesmen for the view which equates Indian culture with Hindu culture. Many influential Indian leaders have expressed similar idea, although usually without the bitter anti-Muslim sentiments which characterize the communalists. A chief justice of the Indian High court, P. V. Tajammnar once said that the religious basis of Indian culture could be seen in every festival, social institution, and custom, and in all of art and music. While these facts are perfectly true, the conception of Indian culture which emerges allows no room for the recognition of Muslim or western contributions. As Rajammnar frankly stated, by Indian culture he meant Hindu culture.

The Indian Muslim and Christian minorities have become increasingly sensitive to what they regard as the anti-national cultural exclusivism of some segments of the majority community.

K.G. Saiyidain, an education advisor to the government of India and a Muslim, decried the tendency of some to interpret normative Indian culture in terms of the pre-Islamic past. "The people in the dock are really those who advocate or indulge in dreams of an exclusive cultural revivalism which would intolerantly reject the great gifts which, say the civilization of Islam or the civilization of the West has brought to India and who hanker after an ancient and exclusive 'Hindu' way of life which is gone beyond recall." A group of protestant christians expressed their concern over the widespread identification of Indian culture with Hinduism.

"There has been a tendency to regard Indian culture as synonymous with the religious practices of the majority community. Consciously or unconsciously, those who wield authority seek to impose those outward forms of the religion of the majority on others." The statement urged the necessity of distinguishing between those aspects of Indian culture which are the possession of all and those aspects which are intimately associated with Hindu religion.

In an editorial entitled "What is Indian Culture?" The Times of India noted that the RSS had declared that its aim was the revival of India's ancient culture. But the precise components of that culture which the RSS wanted to resurrect were not explained in any detail. "So far as we can gather from its slogans and shibboliths its aim is the revival of militant Hinduism reaching not so much into an enlightened future but groping back to a past lost in the mists of mythology and time." The writer saw the greatest danger lurking precisely in this extreme vagueness, for "Indian culture then becomes a thing clothed in the airy fancies of its progenitors." He deprecated the RSS talk of Indian culture as if it were a "special exalted cult."

Indian culture as composite cultures

Leaders of the various religious minorities are of course firmly committed to the view that Indian culture is a composite thing, to which many different religions and traditions have contributed. K.G. Saiyidain regarded Indian culture as a fusion of many different strands including the Dravidian, the Aryan-Hindu, the Buddhist, the Muslim, and Western culture. Regarding the contributions of the Muslim culture, he stated that they were so many and so varied and they were so securely woven into the total pattern of Indian culture that they cannot be disentangled and removed without weakening and impoverishing the whole pattern. The genius of India has been its ability to welcome and to assimilate within its culture, elements of value from many different sources. On the foundation of this confluence of cultures Indian should strive to build "a broad based cultural synthesis." In a similar vein, two Christians wrote of the pressing need to reintegrate India's national culture, although with due regard for its multi-patterned character.

Although spokesmen for the minorities have stressed this view of a composite Indian culture, some of its strongest statements, characteristically enough, have come from Hindu national leaders. Gandhi refused to narrow his cultural heritage as an Indian. "Indian culture," he wrote, "is neither Hindu, Islamic nor any other, wholly. It is a fusion of all." Prime Minister Nehru gave one of the clearest expositions of the composite nature of Indian culture in his book 'Discovery of India'. He wrote that it is entirely misleading to equate Indian culture with Hindu culture. An Indian Buddhist or Jain has roots only in the thought and culture of India, yet neither is a Hindu by faith. Nehru agreed that in ancient times, the Hindu religion and philosophy were largely synonymous with Indian culture; but later cultural influences from outside the subcontinent became extremely important. During the Mughal period, India's culture was profoundly influenced by Islam, yet remained distinctively Indian. Especially in northern India, music, painting, architecture, food, clothes, language and traditions were affected by the impact of Islam, and a composite culture emerged which was neither Hindu nor Muslim. Nehru wrote that some inner urge toward synthesis has been the dominant impulse which has characterized India's long cultural development.

Complexity of India's Cultures

How do we reconcile or evaluate these two opposing views on Indian culture? Hindu culture or composite culture - which view comes closer to the truth? If forced to chose between the two one would immediately select the latter. Indian culture is a complex pattern, a composite culture into which have gone many diverse elements, foreign as well as indigenous. To equate Indian culture with Hindu culture is factually wrong. However, a second statement must follow immediately, namely, that despite the composite nature of Indian culture, Hinduism remains by far the most powerful and pervasive element in that culture. Those who lay great stress on the composite nature of Indian culture frequently minimize this basic fact. Caught up in their enthusiasm for the idea of cultural synthesis, and with the best of motives (usually the desire to strengthen communal harmony and national unity), they seem to suggest that the cultural fusion is of a kind which might have resulted from blending together equal quantities of the principal ingredients. This, of course, is simply not the case. Hinduism has indeed provided the essential genius of Indian culture; to deny this is to fly in the face of facts. Significant cultural synthesis has not taken everywhere; with the exception of Christianity in the small state of Kerala, there is much less non-Hindu cultural influence in South India than in the north. Thus, while not denying the reality and importance of the composite culture, we must be prepared to deal with the Indian culture largely rooted in Hinduism. Those who equate Indian culture with Hindu culture can produce considerable evidence in support of their position, although that part of empirical Indian culture which they ignore or reject makes their equation factually wrong; the use to which their arguement is put is frequently disruptive and anti-national.

Medical help to rural areas

The Rural Health Organisation (R.H.O.) is a charitable institution dedicated to serve the people in deprived and remote rural areas in India. The R.H.O. is planning to provide medical and public health facilities to the villagers, and also to help the needy villagers with education, literacy and other amenities.

One of the first projects of the R.H.O. is to aid the starting of a rural medical centre at a remote village called Mudalodu (60 miles from Bangalore, Karnataka and 10 miles from Hindupur, Ananthapur Dist., Andhra Pradesh, INDIA).

The M.M.C. to start with will have a Medical Clinic and Laboratory at Mudalodu and a Rural Mobile Dispensary manned by a Medcical Officer, to serve the villagers in and around Mudalodu in the States of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The M.M.C. is expected to start functioning in about 2 years, by 1981-82.

Later on in phase II, the M.M.C. is to build a well equipped Hospital at Mudalodu, which will be the first of its kind in India. The M.M.C. Hospital is expected to take shape by the late 1980s. Dr. M.V. Vasudevan of Newfoundland is the organising secretary.

Theology and human rights

A "National Consultation on Theology and Human Rights" was held at Fredericton, New Brunswick, recently. The main purpose of that Consultation was to find out the ways and means by which the religious institutions could help to foster human rights and thus to eliminate discrimination in our society. The national Consultation was attended by more than 100, mostly religious leaders and some representatives of statutory human rights agencies from all over the country.

Speaking at that Consultation on the subject of "Theological Assault on Racism" Dr. Bhausaheb Ubale, Human Rights Commissioner of the Ontario Human Rights Commission, said "the religious institution has failed to perform its role as an agent of social change in the area of race relations." In fact, it appears to have adopted different standards in the area of race relations. At the spiritual level, church leaders teach us to treat everyone equally, but at the practical level they have condoned, or in some instances, supported racism. When racial hostility against the South Asian reached its peak in 1977, the Church as an institution did not speak out against the racism.

It took some politicians such as the Honourable Roy McMurtry and others to do so.

Nowhere in theological literature is it stated that you should love your white neighbor only. As a matter of fact, racial justice and equal opportunity are consistent with the teaching of the faith and the requirement of the gospel. The Commandment to love our neighbour carries with it the necessity to do justice by and to our neighbor. And who is my neighbor? The amazing discovery for many contemporary Christians is that some of their neighbors are black, some red some brown, some yellow and yes - some white.

COMING EVENTS

Canasian Forum

Ottawa: The Canasian Business and Professional Forum will meet on Wednesday, November 14 at 12:00 noon at LaPaloma, 348 Rideau Street.

Russell Mills, Chief Editor of the Ottawa Citizen will speak. If you plan to attend please call 828-8762 or 733-9422.

Women's Circle

Indo-Canadian Women's Circle Ottawa, will hold its regular meeting on Wednesday, November 14th at Parkwood Hills Public School, 60 Tiverton Drive at 8:00 p.m.

Norma Walmsley, President MATCH INTERNATIONAL will be the guest speaker. She will be speaking about MATCH'S work in Third World countries.

Commerce chamber

Hon. George McCague of Ontario cabinet will address the Indo Canada Chamber of Commerce on Toronto on November 17 at Inn on the Park at 6:30 p.m. For further information call 492-0541, 884-0533 or 491-8593.

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Engineer convicted

New Delhi, Oct. 26 (UNI) - Delhi Development Authority's former Chief Engineer, R.K. Kochar, was sentenced October 10 to one day's imprisonment and fined Rs 2,000 for obtaining pecuniary advantage by corrupt means in 1970.

The judgement noted that the minimum imprisonment under Section 5(2) of the Prevention of Corruption Act was one year but the ends of justice would be met even with a stigma especially since the amount involved was not large and the accused was not retired and 67 years old.

Mr. Kochar was found guilty of obtaining for himself and his wife, from a firm constructing an inter-state bus terminal, air tickets and hotel accommodation worth Rs 3091.20.

Curfew in Ahmedabad

Ahmedabad, Oct. 26 (UNI) - Curfew was imposed in the entire walled-city from October 15 night up to October 17 morning following widespread disturbances and arson.

Trouble started October 13 night after a quarrel between a boy and a milk vendor. The boy dashed against the milk vendor's cycle and scattered his milkcans. The milkman slapped the boy and tension mounted between the two communities to which they belonged. Police imposed a 34-hour curfew in the Dariapur area but disturbances occurred again when the curfew was relaxed October 15.

Several shops were looted in Raipur and an auto-rickshaw was set on fire in the evening.

There were also reports of stone throwing in Dabargad and Kataliawad areas.

Police burst several teargas shells in many places to disperse mobs indulging in violence and looting.

Police attack station

Biharsharif (Bihar State), Oct. 26 (UNI) - Railway Police jawans attacked the Biharsharif railway station, near Patna, and looted tickets, cash and documents.

The attack followed a complaint lodged by a woman and her husband alleging that the woman was raped by the jawans October 14 night in the railway police station.

The complaint, lodged with the railway authorities, said the couple were bound for Samastipur but got into the train going to Rajgir. They however, got down at Biharsharif railway station and decided to spend the night on the platform.

It was alleged that the railway police jawans locked the husband in a room, took the woman to the railway police station and "raped" her. As soon as news that the couple had lodged a complaint with the authorities spread, the jawans attacked the station.

NEW VARIETY OF HYBRID COTTON

Baroda, Oct. 25 (UNI) - Gujarat has developed a new variety of hybrid cotton - GHH-3.

The new variety has a higher yield potential - 29 per cent higher than the popular hybrid -4.

KITCHEN KORNER
PARTY FOR A HUNDRED

Pranati SenGupta

Now that Thanksgiving is over, it's time to think about that Christmas party. Why not plan early before the holiday rush really starts. Are you thinking of giving a victory party, a son's first rice ceremony, an annual Christmas dinner party or even a daughter's engagement party? And do you want to invite 100 to 150 people for dinner in your home? Don't panic, here are some friendly hints and recipes from our editor of India Times, Mrs. Aleyamma Samuel. Aleyamma is not only a good editor, as you know by now, but also a very good cook, a relaxed hostess and a good organizer. She was campaign manager twice for her husband. Both times Dr. Samuel was elected as a trustee to the Ottawa Board of Education. The winning vote gave her an opportunity to plan a victory party. It's not easy to give a victory party when more than a hundred people including some teenage children worked for his election. But she did it in fine style.

She started by inviting about 100 people over the phone, preparing the menu, buying the groceries and finally cooking the whole meal by herself. And to top it off; when the guests arrived at the door, she looked fresh and relaxed. Guests were asking and wondering, who did all the cooking? Superwoman? May be, but I think the main reason she did so well not only in her party but also in the election campaign was because she is very well organized and a hard worker.

The nice thing about entertaining is that it is a skill which is easily mastered. With a little forethought and some knowledge of the techniques involved, anyone can host the kind of parties everyone enjoys. If all this has put you in the mood to give a Christmas party, the following suggestions will help you to make it a blooming success: (a) Keep the menu simple, with just three courses - an appetizer or first course, a main dish, and dessert.

(b) Have at least two hot items on the menu.

(c) Prepare everything in advance.

(d) Use China, not paper plates.

(e) Forget about last minute high-styled table setting. Use candles with nice crystals or silver stands as centerpiece.

(f) It's true that we eat with our eyes, so decoration platters with fresh coriander leaves and lemon slices makes a real visual feast. Parsley leaves and cherry tomatoes are also attractive. If you are feeling nostalgic for the old-fashioned style Christmas party, garnish with mushrooms or spiced crab apples.

(g) If you are planning to serve liquor before dinner, find out where to get a good, reputable bartender and maid. Also find a good inexpensive place to rent plates and cutlery in your neighbourhood. Dinner dishes are more elegant. Most of the time renting them is cheaper than buying plastic coated paper plates. If you don't want to give a full buffet dinner, don't compromise with a cocktail party. Instead, serve a punch or sangria with lots of hot and cold appetizers.

Here is a menu and some of the recipes from The Samuels' party:

Menu:

Fruit Punch with Nut mixture
Samosa
Chicken Biriyani
Iddali and Sambar
Coconut chutney and Spinach pachadi (Raita)
Bean salad and Pickles
CheeseCake and Fruit Cake
Veg. Biriayani & Karela for the Vegetarians
All dressed Pizza and chips for the Teenagers
Wine and Coffee.

Chicken Biriyani for 15

Marinate:

6 to 8 small whole cardamoms
1 tsp. of each whole black pepper and cumin seeds
2 tsp. whole fennel seeds
½ inch piece cinnamon stick
2 to 4 whole red chilies and 2 tbsp. ground coriander
1 tsp. of each turmeric and salt
2 cloves garlic, chopped
½ medium onion, chopped
2 tbsp. of each vinegar and chopped coriander leaves
¾ cup plain yogurt

Ingredients:

15 chicken legs, skinned and cut into two at the joints
4 cups Basmathi rice and 6½ cups hot water
4 tsp. salt and 3 small bay leaves
10 whole cloves
8 tbsp. butter (for meat and rice cooking)
3 pieces of cinnamon sticks (for meat and rice cooking)
1 tsp. ground turmeric (for meat and rice cooking)
2 tsp. of each minced garlic and grated fresh ginger (for meat)
2 medium onions, thinly sliced (for meat)
½ cup chopped fresh coriander leaves (to assemble the dish)

Make the marinate two days before the party.

Heat a heavy frying pan (preferably in iron skillet), then lower the heat to medium. Drop cardamoms, pepper, fennel, cumin seeds and cinnamon sticks one after another, stirring all the time with a wooden spoon for about 1 minute. Add chilies and dry fry until the spices change color, taking care not to burn. Add ground coriander and stir a few more seconds. Remove from heat and transfer the mixture to a blender. Now add the rest of the marinade ingredients except yogurt and blend until the mixture is creamy, adding a few drops of water if necessary. Pour the mixture in a large glass bowl or dish and mix in the yogurt. Dry the chicken pieces with a paper towl and add to the mixture. Rub each piece of chicken with the mixture. Cover with a plastic wrap and keep in the refrigerator for 12 to 24 hours. The longer you marinate the less time it will take to cook the chicken.

Remove the meat from the refrigerator the day before the party and leave at room temperature for 30 minutes before cooking. Cook the meat in two batches (drumsticks in one pan and thighs in another). For each batch of chicken, heat one large pan (about 5 qt. size) and melt 2 tbsp. butter. Lower heat to medium and add 1 tsp. minced garlic, 1 tsp. grated fresh ginger, 1 inch cinnamon stick and 1 medium thinly sliced onion with ¼ tsp. of turmeric. Fry, stirring all the time, until onions are golden. Increase the heat to maximum and immediately add 15 pieces drumsticks and keep the 15 pieces of thighs for the second batch. Fry chicken pieces over medium heat for about 3 minutes, stirring all the time and taking care that they do not stick to the pan. Reduce heat, cover and cook gently for about 20 minutes, or until meat is tender. Simmer for another 10 minutes. Meanwhile cook the second batch in the same manner.

When the chicken is cooked, lift from the gravy (reserve the gravy) and place on a greased roasting pan and bake, uncovered, in a preheated oven at 350F. for about 10 minutes, or until chicken is browned.

Preparing the rice:

Drain rice well. Heat one large 6 qt. size pan. Lower the heat and melt 4 tbsp. of the butter, add 10 whole cloves, 4 piece cinnamon stick, 3 bay leaves and ½ tsp. turmeric one after another and fry a few seconds to get the aroma from the spices but do not brown the spices. Add rice and increase the heat to medium and cook, stirring until rice grains are coated with spiced butter. Add 6½ cups hot water, and 4 tsp. salt. Bring to a boil over high heat. Stir thoroughly once, then cook for 2 minutes, reduce heat to low and cover the pan and gently cook for another 10 to 12 minutes, or until the water is absorbed. Switch off the heat but keep the pan on the stove, covered, for another 10 minutes. Fluff the rice gently.

To Assemble Biriyani:

Have ready 1 or 2 (oven to table tray type) dishes. After greasing the bottom of the pan with little butter, put a thick layer of rice in and arrange the chicken pieces over the rice. Spoon a few tablespoons of gravy over the chickens. Sprinkle some chopped coriander leaves. Cover the chicken with a second layer of rice, pour the remaining gravy evenly over the rice. Cover with foil and refrigerate.

The Party day:

About 1½ hours before serving, remove the biryani from the refrigerator. Preheat oven to 350F. Sprinkle 2 to 3 tbsp. warm water for each dish or a little more depending on the size of the pan. Cover and bake for 30 to 45 minutes, or until rice is steaming hot. Time will depend on the amount of biriyani in each pan.

Note: Adjust time for cooking rice and chicken. Do not over cook them. While arranging the chicken and rice in the pan, do not pack tightly. If you are planning to buy whole chicken, buy the big meaty ones that weigh 8 to 10 pounds each. For 100 people, 10 such birds will be needed. Make this recipe 6 to 8 times, depending on your menu, to feed 100 people.

How much one enjoys a dish is a matter of taste. Therefore altering any recipe according to you and your family's taste is the key to successful cooking. I developed and improved these dishes to perfect them to my taste, over the past years. Many of my friends seemed to have enjoyed them. Good luck and good eating."

Aleyamma Samuel

Next Issue: Coconut Chutney, Spinach Raita and Pizza.

Appointments to Multiculturalism Council

Ottawa — Steve Paproski, Minister of State Multiculturalism today announced the appointments of the chairman, executive council and members of the Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism (CCCM).

The CCCM is an appointed body of 100 members which provides a source of consultation to the federal government directly through the Minister of State Multiculturalism on matters pertaining to the development of multiculturalism in Canada. Among the appointees are:

Gurbachan Singh Paul, Alberta chairman of the CCCM, a former associate professor of sociology at the University of Alberta. Mr. Paul has done extensive studies and written a number of papers on multiculturalism, immigrants and ethnic behaviour.

Blanche G. Dillon, Vancouver, a businesswoman, local treasurer of the British Columbia branch of the National Association of Canadians of Origin in India (NACOI), past vice-president of NACOI and a former human rights officer for the province of British Columbia.

Susan Mahmud, Aylmer, a part-time teacher for the Arabic Islamic School.

4 KILLED IN CALCUTTA PORT STRIKE VIOLENCE

New Delhi (IBS) - The Marxist-sponsored strike in the busy Calcutta port area erupted into fatal violence resulting in the death of four persons and injury to more than 50 others.

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REGULATIONS RESPECTING ADMI FROM CANADA OF PERSONS WHO CITIZENS

Short Title

1. These Regulations may be cited as the 1978.

Interpretation

2.(1) In these Regulations,
"accompanying dependant", with resp dependant of that person to whom a visa is issued to that person for the purpose o accompany or follow that person to Can

"Act" means the **Immigration Act, 197**

"adopted" means adopted in accordan province or Canada or of any country political subdivision thereof where relationship of parent and child;

"assistance loan" means a loan to enab made to pay his reasonable living expe dependants in Canada and any expense by him and his dependants in Canada insurance or that are reasonably neces engage or continue in employment;

"assisted relative", with respect to a written undertaking to the Minister to relative, other than a member of the immigrant and is
(a) a brother or sister, a grandfather mother, a son or daughter, or an unma than twenty-one years of age, or
(b) an aunt or uncle, a grandson or gra or nephew or a niece or nephew twenty

"aunt", with respect to any person, me mother of that person;

"brother", with respect to any person, is a son of the father or mother of that

"case presenting officer" means an been designated by the Minister to inquiries;

"Convention refugee seeking resettle refugee who has not become permane to be voluntarily repatriated or locally

"daughter", with respect to any pers
(a) the issue of a marriage of that perso status of legitimacy if her father had be Canada at the time of her birth,
(b) the issue of a woman who
(i) is a permanent resident or a Canadi or
(ii) may be granted landing and accom become a permanent resident, or
(c) adopted by that person before she

"dependant", with respect to a perso person and any unmarried son or dau spouse of that person who is less tha

"designated occupation" means an oc in Canada designated by the Minister relevant provincial authority, as a loca in that occupation are in short supply

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"entrepreneur" means an immigran ability
(a) to establish or to purchase a contro of a business in Canada whereby
(i) employment opportunities will be than five Canadian citizens or perma
(ii) more than five Canadian citizens o continued in employment in Canada,
(b) to participate in the daily manage

"fiancee" includes a fiance,

"National Employment Service" me referred to in Part VII of the Unempl

"nephew", with respect to any perso or sister of that person and includes a to a sister of that person;

"niece", with respect to any perso brother or sister of that person and inc of marriage to a sister of that person

"orphan" means a person whose law deceased;

"person concerned", with respect to

Immigration regulations

(We intend to serialize the Immigration regulations for the benefit of our readers.)

REGULATIONS RESPECTING ADMISSION AND REMOVAL FROM CANADA OF PERSONS WHO ARE NOT CANADIAN CITIZENS

Short Title

1. These Regulations may be cited as the **Immigration Regulations, 1978.**

Interpretation

2.(1) In these Regulations,

"accompanying dependant", with respect to a person, means a dependant of that person to whom a visa is issued at the time a visa is issued to that person for the purpose of enabling the dependant to accompany or follow that person to Canada;

"Act" means the **Immigration Act, 1976;**

"adopted" means adopted in accordance with the laws of any province of Canada or of any country other than Canada or any political subdivision thereof where the adoption created a relationship of parent and child;

"assistance loan" means a loan to enable the person to whom it is made to pay his reasonable living expenses, including those of his dependants in Canada and any expenses incurred or to be incurred by him and his dependants in Canada for medical care or medical insurance or that are reasonably necessary to enable the person to engage or continue in employment;

"assisted relative", with respect to any person who has given a written undertaking to the Minister to assist the relative, means a relative, other than a member of the family class, who is an immigrant and is
(a) a brother or sister, a grandfather or grandmother, a father or mother, a son or daughter, or an unmarried niece or nephew less than twenty-one years of age, or
(b) an aunt or uncle, a grandson or granddaughter, a married niece or nephew or a niece or nephew twenty-one or more years of age;

"aunt", with respect to any person, means a sister of the father or mother of that person;

"brother", with respect to any person, includes a half-brother who is a son of the father or mother of that person;

"case presenting officer" means an immigration officer who has been designated by the Minister to represent the Minister at inquiries;

"Convention refugee seeking resettlement" means a Convention refugee who has not become permanently resettled and is unlikely to be voluntarily repatriated or locally resettled;

"daughter", with respect to any person, means a female who is
(a) the issue of a marriage of that person and who would possess the status of legitimacy if her father had been domiciled in a province of Canada at the time of her birth,
(b) the issue of a woman who
(i) is a permanent resident or a Canadian citizen resident in Canada, or
(ii) may be granted landing and accompanies the issue to Canada to become a permanent resident, or
(c) adopted by that person before she attains thirteen years of age;

"dependant", with respect to a person, means the spouse of that person and any unmarried son or daughter of that person or of the spouse of that person who is less than twenty-one years of age;

"designated occupation" means an occupation in a locality or area in Canada designated by the Minister, after consultation with the relevant provincial authority, as a locality or area in which workers in that occupation are in short supply;

"employment authorization" means a document issued by an immigration officer whereby the person to whom it is issued is authorized to engage or continue in employment in Canada;

"entrepreneur" means an immigrant who intends and has the ability
(a) to establish or to purchase a controlling interest in the ownership of a business in Canada whereby
(i) employment opportunities will be created in Canada for more than five Canadian citizens or permanent residents, or
(ii) more than five Canadian citizens or permanent residents will be continued in employment in Canada, and
(b) to participate in the daily management of that business;

"fiancee" includes a fiance;

"National Employment Service" means the employment service referred to in Part VII of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1971;

"nephew", with respect to any person, means the son of a brother or sister of that person and includes a son born outside of marriage to a sister of that person;

"niece", with respect to any person, means the daughter of a brother or sister of that person and includes a daughter born outside of marriage to a sister of that person;

"orphan" means a person whose lawful father and mother are both deceased;

"person concerned", with respect to an inquiry, means the person who is the subject of the inquiry and includes any member of that person's family who may be included in any deportation order or departure notice that may be made against or issued to that person;

"retired person" means an immigrant who has attained at least fifty-five years of age and does not intend to seek or accept employment in Canada;

"self-employed person" includes an immigrant who intends to establish a business in Canada that will create opportunities for employment in Canada of himself and not more than five Canadian citizens or permanent residents or who will make a significant contribution to the cultural and artistic life of Canada;

"sister", with respect to any person, includes a half-sister who is a daughter of the father or mother of that person;

"son", with respect to any person, means a male who is
(a) the issue of a marriage of that person and who would possess the status of legitimacy if his father had been domiciled in a province of Canada at the time of his birth,
(b) the issue of a woman who
(i) is a permanent resident or a Canadian citizen resident in Canada, or
(ii) may be granted landing and accompanies the issue to Canada to become a permanent resident, or
(c) adopted by that person before he attains thirteen years of age;

"sponsor" means a person who sponsors an application for landing made by a person described in any of paragraphs 4(a) to (h) or by a person described in subsection 5(1) or (2);

"spouse", with respect to any person, means the person recognized under the laws of any province of Canada as the husband or wife of that person;

"student authorization" means a document issued by an immigration officer whereby the person to whom it is issued is authorized
(a) to attend a university or college authorized by statute or charter to confer degrees, or
(b) to take an academic, professional or vocational training course at a university, college or other institution not described in paragraph (a);

"transportation loan" means a loan to enable the person to whom it is made to obtain transportation for himself or his dependants or both to the place of final destination in Canada and to pay the reasonable living expenses necessarily incurred during the course of the journey;

"uncle", with respect to any person, means a brother of the father or mother of that person;

"unmarried", with respect to any person, means that the person is not married and has never been married.

(2) For the purpose of paragraph 19(2) (c) of the Act, "family" with respect to any visitor includes any accompanying relative who is dependent on that visitor or on whom that visitor is dependent for support.

(3) For the purpose of paragraph 27(1)(f) of the Act, "family" with respect to any person includes those persons who were granted admission as members of the family class or assisted relatives of that person.

(4) For the purpose of subsection 33(1) of the Act and subsection 27(1) of these Regulations, "family" includes any relative who is dependent for support on the member of the family against whom a deportation order is or may be made or to whom a departure notice is or may be issued.

Regina Assn. holds annual meeting

The seventh Annual meeting of the Association was held on September 16, 1979 in the Green Room of the Regina Public Library. At this meeting policies and programs were discussed for the fiscal year 1979-80 and the following office bearers (members of the Executive) were elected.

President - **V.V. Rao**
Vice-President - **Mahendra Rajah**
Secretary-Treasurer - **J.P. Bhangu**
Public Relations Secretary - **S.S. Chandhry**
Members-at-Large - **S. Bagchi, T.K. Belgaumkar, Govinda Das and J.V. Suryam**

The Association strives towards promoting social, cultural and educational understanding between its members and the community at large. Its activities include among other things, organizing of musical concerts and classical dances by visiting artistes. One such event was held on October 5, 1979 in Darke Hall, Regina by a party of distinguished musicians led by Dr. M. Balamuralikrishna. He was accompanied by Sri Annavarapu Ramaswamy on the violin, Sri Tanjavur Upendran on the Mridangam and Smt. B. Abhayambika on Tambura. The concert was attended by well over 100 guests. The artistes gave a superb performance. This event was supported in part by a grant from the Government of Saskatchewan, Department of Culture and Youth.

Who is speaking?

By Budhus

I dialled the home telephone number of a good friend of mine. "May I speak to Mr.-- please" I pleaded. The voice at the other end thundered "Who is speaking?"

I was a bit puzzled. May be my friend has an executive assistant at home to screen all the calls. If Mr. X calls, the executive assistant might say, "yes, just a minute please." If Mr Y calls, the answer would be "he is not home." I wondered to which category do I belong? Am I in his good books or bad books?

I identified myself and the voice at the other end said "he is not home."

If he is not home, why the hell did he not say it when I asked for him. Why the question: "Who is speaking?"

In some Indo-Canadian homes it is not unusual to find this Who is speaking syndrone. But is it a polite kind of response?

Britain gets Sikh judge

New Delhi (IBS) - Kenyan-born Sikh barrister, 48-year-old Mota Singh, was sworn in as Britain's first Sikh judge. Several concessions were given him in the process.

For one, he will not wear the traditional white wig symbolising the august figure of justice, but will wear a white turban.

For another, since he could not take the usual oath in the absence of the Granth Sahib, he was permitted to merely 'affirm'. The Granth Sahib, kept in a gurdwara, would have had to be brought to the court by a priest. The affirmation permitted to avoid the fuss of carting the holy book up and down.

Mota Singh was called to the bar in 1956.

Indian jailed in W.Germany

New Delhi (IBS) - A Frankfurt court has sentenced 22-year-old Indian, Rajender Kumar, to a two-year jail term on charges of extortion and causing grievous bodily harm.

Kumar, who has lived in West Germany since 1975, has been charged with smuggling fellow countrymen into the country, allegedly demanding Rs. 10,000 per head for doing so.

The court found him guilty of forcing another young Indian in March this year to handover 300 dollars which the latter had brought with him from India for any emergencies.

Kumar, who denied the charge, was accused of having beaten and kicked his victim until he got the money.

Then, he forced him to undress and further humiliated him.

Graft detected in Bihar

Patna, Oct. 25 (UNI) - The Bihar vigilance department has unearthed several "scandals" involving about Rs 50 million, an official of the department claimed.

He said, of the total sum, Rs 30 million were involved in mineral land compensation in Dhanbad, Rs 5.7 million tube-well pumping sets, Rs 4 million in the state electricity board, Rs 500,000 in scrap iron and Rs 300,000 in electrical equipment and the rest in the state lottery.

CLASSIFIEDS

Matrimonials

Immigrant citizen girl for Punjabi boy - 26, B.Com., preparing for I.C.W.A., Working as Assistant in India. Write - Banga, 433 Bhai Parmanand Colony, New Delhi 110009.

Professional engineer from India 40 yrs. old, separated, with custody of two boys (11 and 9 yrs) seeking a serious minded female between 28-34 yrs, for serious relationship. Send photo and address to M-1620, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for 19 yr. old beautiful girl being 2nd marriage. Canadian Indian citizen. Full particulars and recent photograph. Radha Soami and vegetarians preferred. M-1631, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from tall professional Hindu gentlemen, 35-40 yrs, for an educated working Sindhi girl, 33 years old; residing in Toronto. Reply with full details M-1632, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for Vaishya girl, 20, homely and sweet natured, presently visiting Canada. Brother well settled in Canada. Boy's merits main consideration. Write details to M-1633, The Canadian India Times.

For pretty Punjabi Canadian citizen girl graduate Canadian university. Medical doctor about 30 preferred. Caste no bar. Write M-1634, The Canadian India Times.

Match wanted for innocently divorced, kind, Jat Sikh girl, under 23 with one daughter, 15 years. Family well settled in Canada. Please write with full confidence with a returnable photograph to M-1635, The Canadian India Times.

Handsome, young man, Hindu, Kanyakubja Brahmin, from North India, 24, 5'-4", M.A., LL.B, licensed pilot, university student on scholarship, studying M.B.A. in Canada. Excellent family and academic background, interested in immediate marriage. No bars at all. Write to Dr. Pramod Bajpai, #116-1311 Temperance Street, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada, S7N OP5.

Ramgarhia match for a slim, beautiful girl, 23, 5'-3", respectable family well settled in Canada. Please write in full confidence with returnable recent photograph to M-1636, The Canadian India Times.

Ramgarhia match wanted for my brother, 24, resident in England. Please send particulars with girl's returnable photograph to M-1610, The Canadian India Times.

Professionally qualified, Canada/U.S., Jat Sikh match for highly qualified Canadian citizen girl, 24 years, 5'-3". Full particulars with photo at first instance. M-1614, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited by educated Muslim girl in mid-thirties from well settled Muslim gentlemen in their thirties or early forties. Please write in confidence to: P.O. Box 126, Belleville, Ontario K8N 4Z9.

Distributorship available in major cities for individuals, businesses and organizations. Indian Musical Records & Pre-recorded cassettes, etc. Small investment secured by inventory guaranteed no loss, good profits. Write to C-1611 with details of expected sales, distribution outlets and bank reference. Serious inquiries only.

Wanted handsome Jat-Sikh match, over 24, for sweet, gracious girl, has U.S. permanent residence option. Write: Mr. Singh, Apt. 34, 14 Gail St., Cambridge, Ont. N1R 4M2.

Suitable match preferably in Canada for an innocently divorced Rajput girl, 25, sweet, homely, attractive. M.A. Economics working in States. Caste no bar. Write M-1598, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for a 29 year old Sikh (clean-shaven) boy. Machinist, height 6'. M-1616, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from a suitable established professional male in his early forties for a well established beautiful female (in Canada) Punjabi divorcee in her 38th birthday with teenagers. Reply with current photo, professional and family background in details to M-1617, The Canadian India Times.

Match for a fair, handsome clean shaven, Punjabi professional engineer, 30, 5'-7", medium built, cultured, loving, mature, excellent salary, educated, sophisticated Sikh Arora family, from genuinely pretty, sweet, caring, accomodating girl. M.Sc/M.Com./M.A. preferred. No bars. Visiting India in December 1979. Please reply along with returnable photograph to M-1621, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from a suitable professional, well educated male match by the maternal uncle, long time resident of Toronto and a Canadian Citizen, for a fair-complexioned Punjabi Brahmin girl of 23 years, 5'-3", holding B.Sc. degree and presently residing and working in Meerut, India. Write in confidence M-1622, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondences are invited for a bright and beautiful Jain girl, 24. Height 5'-5", weight 110 lbs. Now doing her Master's in Operational Research. Parents well settled. Caste immaterial but vegetarian boy preferred. M-1623, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from parents/guardians of girls settled in Canada/USA for two good looking well educated Punjabi boys (twin brothers) aged 27 years, 5'-8" and 5'-6" visiting Canada shortly. Elder brother, a senior executive, well settled in Canada with family. Reply with returnable photo to M-1626, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from professional men, for a woman, divorcee, thirties, no bars. Write M-1609, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted qualified matches for two sisters - Jat Sikh, 28 and 26 years, educated, employed, fair, tall, gentle, sweet. Have U.S. immigrant option. Write Mr. Singh, Apt. 34, 14 Gail St., Cambridge, Ont. N1R 4M2.

Father invites correspondence from professional, tall, handsome men below 31 for pretty, professionally employed U.S. immigrant, Hindu Panjabi, 26 yrs., 5'-4", 907-4640 N. Sheridan, Chicago, Ill 60440.

Indira's campaign spills over

New Delhi (IBS) - An editorial in a leading mass circulation English daily has vitriolically criticised former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for taking her election campaign and vilification propoganda into a neighbouring country - Bangladesh.

The leader writer points out that Mrs. Gandhi had often before accused her political opponents of seeking sympathy abroad, tarnishing the country's image, but with little or no reason has, herself, done just that in an interview with a Bangladesh journal, 'New Nation' (September 23).

She is quoted in part -- 'the state of community relations is not good today. The Janata Party government is mainly responsible for this.' She is quoted further, 'Mr. Desai is a symbol of the RSS and the Jana Sangh, and being the then Prime Minister of India, a country of democracy and secularism, he just tried to act for the RSS and Jana Sangh, the two fanatic religious organisations, to the total exclusion of the interests of the people of India'.

Apparently the journal was not impressed by Mrs. Gandhi's claims, for at the end of the interview there appeared this statement: 'Dozens of communal riots have taken place in India after 1947, and the worst was in Ahmedabad during Mrs. Gandhi's regime.

She has also cast aspersions on the Election Commission, President Sanjiva Reddy and the Central government: 'Elections under the present undesirable caretaker government led by an unqualified Premier can never be fair and peaceful.'

The editorial concludes: All we know is that no party will be as well endowed as her own to take care of itself if there is widespread violence during the elections.

New building material discovered

Dehra Dun, Oct. 25 (UNI) Engineers engaged in the construction of the Maneribhali project over the Bhagirathi in Uttarkashi district have saved a considerable amount of cement by substituting it with an indigenously produced chemical mixture.

The chemical "Kaywet-6" is a wetting agent, which increases the compressive strength of cement by 35 per cent. A dose of 25 per cent of the chemical in a 50 kg bag of cement affects a saving of 10 per cent.

Surendra Mohar Kuygadra, who has researched on the chemical for the past eight years said Kaywet-6 would become a big foreign exchange earner when produced on a large scale.

A production unit of the commercial is to be set up in the Doon Valley next year.

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